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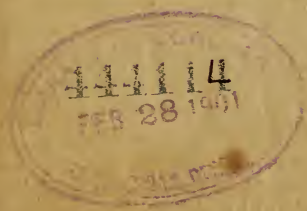
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INTRODUCTION.

THE principles of knowledge become most intelligible to young persons, when they are explained and inculcated by practical illustration and direction. This mode of teaching is attended with so many advantages, that it can scarcely be too much recommended, or pursued. Instruction which is enlivened by pertinent examples, and in which the pupil is exercised in reducing the rules prescribed to practice, has a more striking effect on the mind, and is better adapted to fix the attention, and sharpen the understanding, than that which is divested of these aids, and confined to bare positions and precepts; in which it too frequently happens, that the learner has no further concern, than to read and repeat them. The time and care employed in practical application, give occasion to survey the subject minutely, and in different points of view; by which it becomes more known and familiar, and produces stronger and more durable impressions.

THESE observations are peculiarly applicable to the study of grammar, and the method of teaching it. The rules require frequent explanation; and, besides direct elucidation, they admit of examples erroneously constructed, for exercising the student's sagacity and judgment. To rectify these, attention and reflection are requisite; and the knowledge of the rule necessarily results from the study and correction of the sentence. But these are not all the advantages which arise from Grammatical Exercises. By discovering their own abilities to detect and amend errors, and their consequent improvement, the

scholars become pleased with their studies, and are animated to proceed, and surmount the obstacles which occur in their progress. The instructor too is relieved and encouraged in his labours. By discerning exactly the powers and improvement of his pupils, he perceives the proper season for advancing them; and by observing the points in which they are deficient, he knows precisely where to apply his directions and explanations.

THESE considerations have induced the Compiler to collect and arrange a variety of erroneous examples, adapted to the different rules and instructions of English Grammar, and to the principles of perspicuous and accurate writing. It has not indeed been usual, to make Grammatical Exercises, in our language, very numerous and extensive: but if the importance and usefulness of them be as great as they are conceived to be, no apology will be necessary for the large field of employment, which the following work presents to the student of English Grammar. If he be detained longer than is common in this part of his studies, the probable result of it, an accurate and intimate knowledge of the subject, will constitute an ample recompense.

THE reader will perceive that some of the rules and observations, under the part of Syntax, contain a much greater number of examples than others. This has arisen from the superior importance of those rules, and from the variety requisite to illustrate them properly. When a few instances afford sufficient practice on the rule, the student is not fatigued with a repetition of examples, which would cast no new light on the subject.

IN selecting the instances of false construction, the Compiler has studied to avoid those that are glaringly erroneous, and to fix upon such only as frequently occur in writing or speaking. If there be any of a different complexion, it is presumed that

they are but few, and that they will be found under those rules only, which, from the nature of them, could not have been otherwise clearly exemplified to young persons. The examples applicable to the principal notes and observations, are carefully arranged under the respective rules of Syntax; and regularly numbered to make them correspond to the subordinate rules in the Grammar.

As many of the examples contain several errors in the same sentence, and some of them admit of various constructions in amending them, it has been thought proper to publish a KEY for ascertaining all the corrections: and this has been the more expedient, from the work's being designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools. The Key to the part of Orthography might have been omitted, had not some of the sentences contained so many words erroneously spelled, as to render it probable that several of them would, in that case, have been inadvertently passed over; especially by persons who may not have the advantage of a tutor. In forming the Key, it appeared to be more eligible, to repeat the sentences at large, with their corrections, than simply to exhibit the amendments by themselves. In the mode adopted, the work has a more regular and uniform appearance; the correspondent parts may be more readily compared; and the propriety of the corrections will be more apparent and striking.

IN a work which consists entirely of examples, and with which the learners will, consequently, be much occupied and impressed, the Compiler would have deemed himself culpable, had he exhibited such sentences as contained ideas inapplicable to young minds, or which were of a trivial or injurious nature. He has, therefore, been solicitous to avoid all exceptionable matter; and to improve his work, by blending moral and useful observations with

Grammatical studies. Even sentiments of a pious and religious nature, have not been thought improper to be occasionally inserted in these Exercises. The understanding and sensibility of young persons, are much underrated by those who think them incapable of comprehending and relishing this kind of instruction. The sense and love of goodness are early and deeply implanted in the human mind; and often, by their infant energies, surprise the intelligent observer:—why, then, should not these emotions find their proper support and incentives, among the elements of learning? Congenial sentiments, thus disposed, besides making permanent impressions, may serve to cherish and expand those generous principles; or, at least, to prepare them for regular operation, at a future period. The importance of exhibiting to the youthful mind, the deformities of vice; and of giving it just and animating views of piety and virtue, makes it not only warrantable, but our duty also, to embrace every proper occasion to promote, in any degree, these valuable ends.

In presenting the learner with so great a number of examples, it was difficult to preserve them from too much uniformity. The Compiler has, however, been studious to give them an arrangement and diversity, as agreeable as the nature of the subject would admit; and to render them interesting, as well as intelligible and instructive, to young persons.

Holdgate, near York, 1797.

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TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.*

THE Author of this volume of Exercises, perceiving that it has been well received by the public, and that the demand for it still continues to increase, has felt it incumbent upon him to give the *seventh* edition every improvement in his power, without enhancing the price of the book.

Besides expunging some obscure and uninteresting sentences; inserting a number of examples adapted to the latest improvements in the grammar; and adding to the Syntax many useful exercises; he has subjoined to the part designed to promote *perspicuous and accurate writing*, a whole chapter (twelve pages) of promiscuous exercises, peculiarly adapted to this subject. As every other general division of the book was provided with a chapter of this nature, it is presumed that teachers and private students will approve of an addition so necessary to complete the plan of the work. It is calculated, at once, to confirm the learner in perspicuous and accurate writing, and to improve his taste for elegant composition.

In all the additional exercises to this part of the book, the author has been careful to exhibit no inaccuracies but such as are frequently found in respectable writings. The display of vulgar and glaring errors, which no persons of education ever commit, would not be proper for a work of this nature, and could not fail to produce disapprobation and disgust.

* The improvements made in the *eighth* edition, consist, chiefly, of "General Directions for using the Exercises," and of a new, enlarged system of Exercises in Parsing.

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TO THE TENTH EDITION.

ONE of the chief improvements, made in the *tenth* edition of this work, consists in the adaptation of it, throughout, to an objective case of nouns. This case was adopted in the *twelfth* edition of the grammar; and it is therefore indispensable, that the Exercises should conform to the alteration.*

As there are some teachers, who doubt the propriety of presenting exercises of bad English to youth of the junior classes, it seems proper, in this place, to make a few observations on the subject.

The author is persuaded, that exercises of this nature cannot be too soon engaged in, by the student of grammar. Simple rules, and examples of rectitude, make light impression, compared with the effect of contrast, in which errors and corrections are opposed to each other. A child generally sees and hears so many instances of erroneous construction, that, unless he is early taught to distinguish and correct them, his imitative powers will be more influenced by error than by rectitude. Besides, children, in detecting and amending errors, feel their own powers; and however small the exercise may be, it is a most pleasing and animating incentive to application and study. What they learn in this way, will not only gratify them: it will also improve their judgment and sagacity, and be long and accurately remembered.

On these grounds, it is evident, that the practice of correcting errors, should be introduced into the early stages of grammatical studies. Instead of exposing children to "the danger of evil communication," as some ingenious persons have supposed, it seems to be the best means of teaching them, first, to discover the irregularities, and then, to avoid the contagion, of bad examples.

* See the reasons in favour of an Objective Case for English nouns, at pages 54, 55, 56, of the *Twelfth* or any subsequent edition of the Grammar.

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TO THE TWELFTH EDITION.

THE reader will perceive, that a number of Notes and Critical Discussions has been inserted in appropriate parts of the Exercises and the Key. This was occasioned by the Grammar's having been *set up*, and not admitting of enlargement without an advance of its price. The author has, however, taken care to make proper references, under the correspondent rules in the Grammar, to all those additional notes and discussions. To this mode of supplying improvements, the reader will have the less objection, when he considers, that the Exercises and the Key are necessary appendages to the Grammar; and serve to illustrate and enforce, as well as to extend, its rules and positions. The three volumes are indeed intimately connected; and constitute one uniform system of English Grammar.

To the *Tenth* edition of the Key, the Author has added an Apologetical Preface, accounting for the additions and variations, which are to be found in the different editions of his grammatical works. He has also annexed to that edition of the Key, a copious *Alphabetical Index* to the Grammar, the Exercises, and the Key: a work which he flatters himself will be generally useful; and particularly acceptable to students who have made some progress in the knowledge of grammar.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE EXERCISES.

1. As soon as the learner has committed to memory, the definitions of the article and substantive, as expressed in the grammar, he should be employed in parsing those parts of speech, as they are arranged in this volume of the Exercises.

2. The learner should proceed, in this manner, through all the definitions of the parts of speech contained in Etymology, regularly parsing the exercises on one definition, before he applies to another.

3. As the pupil will then be able to understand all the rules in Orthography, he should be directed to correct, in regular order, the orthographical exercises attached to the particular rules.

4. In this stage of his progress, he may vary his employment, by occasionally parsing the promiscuous exercises, contained in the ninth section of the chapter of Etymological Parsing, and by writing the plurals of nouns, &c. in the eighth section of the same chapter.

5. When the first rule of Syntax is committed to memory, the correspondent exercise in parsing, should be performed. Then the sentences of false syntax, under the rule, should be corrected, in writing. In this manner, both as to parsing and correcting, all the rules of Syntax should be treated, proceeding regularly according to their order. The pupil may now be, occasionally, employed in correcting the promiscuous exercises in Orthography.

6. The preceding directions (except those upon Orthography) respect only the *leading* rules of the

grammar, which are printed in the larger type. When the exercises on those general rules are completed, and not before, the learner is to apply to the first *subordinate* rule, contained in the smaller type. He is to read it very attentively, assisted by the teacher's explanations; and afterwards correct, in writing, the false construction of the exercises belonging to it. Thus, he is to proceed, rule by rule, till the whole is finished.* The learner should now be, occasionally, employed in parsing the promiscuous exercises, contained in the eighth section of the chapter on Syntactical Parsing.

7. When the student has corrected all the exercises appropriated to the particular rules, he should regularly proceed to rectify the promiscuous Exercises, in syntax and punctuation. In this employ, he should write over each correction, the number of the rule, principal or subordinate, by which he conceives the correction ought to be made.

8. After this progress, the learner will be qualified to enter on the Exercises respecting perspicuous and accurate writing. In this part, he is to proceed in a manner as similar to the preceding directions, as the subject will admit.

9. When all the Exercises have been regularly corrected, *in writing*, it would tend to perfect the pupil's knowledge of the rules, and to give him an habitual dexterity in applying them, if he were occasionally desired to correct, *verbally*, erroneous sentences purposely selected from different parts of the book; to recite the rules by which they are governed; and, in his own language, to detail the reasons on which the corrections are founded. The

* The pupil ought to review every *leading* rule, and again rectify a few of the sentences under it, before he enters on its *subordinate* rules and their correspondent exercises.

following examples will give the student an idea of the manner, in which he is to make the verbal corrections.

“ The man is prudent which speaks little.”

This sentence is incorrect ; because *which* is a pronoun of the neuter gender, and does not agree in gender with its antecedent *man*, which is masculine. But a pronoun should agree with its antecedent, in gender, &c. according to the fifth rule of Syntax. *Which* should therefore be *who*, a relative pronoun agreeing with its antecedent *man*; and the sentence should stand thus : “ The man is prudent *who* speaks little.”

“ After I visited Europe, I returned to America.”

This sentence is not correct; because the verb *visited* is in the imperfect tense, and yet used here to express an action, not only past, but prior to the time referred to by the verb *returned*, to which it relates. By the thirteenth rule of syntax, when verbs are used that, in point of time, relate to each other, the order of time should be observed. The imperfect tense *visited* should, therefore, have been *had visited*, in the pluperfect tense, representing the action of *visiting*, not only as past, but also as prior to the time of *returning*. The sentence corrected would stand thus :

“ After I had visited Europe, I returned to America.”

“ This was the cause, which first gave rise to such a barbarous practice.”

This sentence is inaccurate. The words *first* and *rise* have here the same meaning; and the word *such* is not properly applied. This word signifies *of that kind*: but the author does not refer to a kind or species of barbarity. He means *a degree* of it: and

therefore the word *so*, instead of *such*, ought to have been used. The words *cause* and *gave rise*, are also tautological : one of them should, consequently, be omitted. The sentence corrected would stand thus : “ This was the original cause of so barbarous a practice :” or, “ of a practice so barbarous.”

10. As parsing is an exercise of great importance to the pupil, it should be continued, regularly, through the whole course of his grammatical instruction.

11. To the learner who has not the aid of a teacher, the *Key* is indispensable. But it should, on no occasion, be consulted, till the sentence which is to be rectified, has been well considered, and has received the learner's best correction.

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* * The Proprietors of Lindley Murray's works, think it is no small recommendation of them, that the whole of these valuable publications, from "The First Book for Children," to "the Power of Religion on the Mind," may be properly considered, as forming a little code of important elementary instruction. They are strictly subservient to one another, and most intimately connected. Their peculiar and acknowledged excellence is, that in every part of them, the purest principles of piety and virtue, are happily blended with the elements of literature. They may, therefore, with the greatest confidence, be put into the hands of young persons, as books which (to use the language of a Reviewer respecting them) "will eminently conduce to pure religion and morality, and to the acquisition of a correct and elegant style."

The following extract of a letter from LINDLEY MURRAY will shew his opinion of the merits of COLLINS & PERKINS's editions of his works.

"I am much indebted to Collins & Perkins for the neat and correct manner in which they reprint my publications; and for their care and exertions to exhibit the books AS THEY WERE PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, and especially with HIS latest improvements. I shall make it a point to communicate to them from time to time, and as early as possible, copies of all the new and improved editions of the books. It affords me a peculiar gratification to perceive that my publications are so extensively diffused over my native country."

EXERCISES.



PART I.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.



CHAP. I.

*Exercises in PARSING, as it respects ETYMOLOGY
alone.*



SECT. I.

Etymological Parsing Table.

WHAT part of speech?

1. *An article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A substantive.* Common or proper? What gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. *An adjective.* What degree of comparison? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
4. *A pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A preposition.* Why a preposition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?

SECT. II.

Specimen of Etymological Parsing.

“ Hope animates us.”

Hope is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. [*Decline the substantive.*] *Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular. [*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; and sometimes conjugate the verb entirely.*] *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, and in the objective case. [*Decline the pronoun.*]

“ A peaceful mind is virtue’s reward.”

A is the indefinite article. *Peaceful* is an adjective. [*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*] *Mind* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. [*Decline the substantive.*] *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. [*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the participle; and occasionally conjugate the verb entirely.*] *Virtue’s* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the possessive case. [*Decline the substantive.*] *Reward* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.

SECT. III.

Article and Substantive.

A bush
A tree

An abbess
An owl

A flower	A building
An apple	The weavers' company
An orange	Europe
An almond	The sciences
A hood	Yorkshire
A house	The planets
A hunter	The sun
An hour	A volume
An honour	Parchment
An hostler	The pens
The Garden	A disposition
The fields	Benevolence
The rainbow	An oversight
The clouds	A design
The scholars' duty	The governess
The horizon	An ornament
Virtue	The girls' school
The vices	A grammar
Temperance	Mathematics
A variety	The elements
George	An earthquake
The Rhine	The king's prerogative
A prince	Africa
A rivulet	The continent
The Humber	Roundness
Gregory	A declivity
The Pope	Blackness
An inclination	An elevation
The undertaking	The conqueror
Penelope	An Alexander
Constancy	Wisdom
An entertainment	America
A fever	The Cæsars
The stars	The Thames
A comet	A river
A miracle	The shadows
A prophecy	A vacancy
Depravity	The hollow

The constitution	An idea
The laws	A whim
Beauty	Something
A consumption	Nothing

SECT. IV.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

A good heart.	A boisterous sea.
A wise head.	The howling tempest.
A strong body.	A gloomy cavern.
An obedient son.	Rapid streams.
A diligent scholar.	Unwholesome dews.
A happy parent.	A severe winter.
Shady trees.	A useless drone.
A fragrant flower.	The industrious bees.
The verdant fields.	Harmless doves.
A peaceful mind.	The careless ostrich.
Composed thoughts.	The dutiful stork.
A serene aspect.	The spacious firmament.
An affable deportment.	Cooling breezes.
The whistling winds.	A woman amiable.
A dignified character.	A free government.
A pleasing address.	The diligent farmer.
An open countenance.	A fruitful field.
The candid reasoner.	The crowning harvest.
Fair proposals.	A virtuous conflict.
A mutual agreement.	A final reward.
A plain narrative.	Peaceful abodes.
An historical fiction.	The noblest prospect.
Relentless war.	A profligate life.
An obdurate heart.	A miserable end.
Tempestuous passions.	Regions gloomy.
A temper unhappy.	An incomprehensible
A sensual mind.	subject.
The babbling brook.	A controverted point.
A limpid stream,	The cool sequestered vale.

The devious walk.	A garden enclosed.
A winding canal.	The ivy-mantled tower.
The serpentine river.	Virtue's fair form.
A melancholy fact.	A mahogany table.
An interesting history.	Sweet-scented myrtle.
A happier life.	A resolution wise, noble, disinterested.
The woodbine's frag- rance.	Consolation's lenient hand.
A cheering prospect.	A better world.
An harmonious sound.	A cheerful good old man.
Fruit delicious.	A silver tea-urn.
The sweetest incense.	Tender-looking charity.
An odorous garden.	My brother's wife's mo- ther.
The sensitive plant.	A book of my friend's.
A convenient mansion.	An animating well-found- ed hope.
Warm clothing.	
A temperate climate.	
Wholesome aliment.	
An affectionate parent.	

SECT. V.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am sincere.	Know yourselves.
Thou art industrious.	Let them advance.
He is disinterested.	They may offend.
We honour them.	I can forgive.
You encourage us.	He might surpass them.
They commend her.	We could overtake him.
Thou dost improve.	I would be happy.
He assisted me.	You should repent.
We completed our jour- ney.	He may have deceived me.
Our hopes did flatter us.	They may have forgot- ten.
They have deceived me.	Thou mightst have im- proved.
Your expectation has failed.	

- The accident had hap-
pened.
- He had resigned himself.
- Their fears will detect
them.
- You shall submit.
- They will obey us.
- Good humour shall pre-
vail.
- He will have determined.
- We shall have agreed.
- Let me depart.
- Do you instruct him.
- Prepare your lessons.
- Let him consider.
- Let us improve ourselves.
- We have been rewarded.
- She had been admired.
- Virtue will be rewarded.
- The person will have
been executed, when
the pardon arrives.
- Let him be animated.
- Be you entreated.
- Let them be prepared.
- It can be enlarged.
- You may be discovered.
- He might be convinced.
- It would be caressed.
- I may have been deceiv-
ed.
- They might have been
honoured.
- To be trusted, we must
be virtuous.
- To have been admired,
availed him little.
- We should have consi-
dered.
- To see the sun is pleasant.
- To live well is honour-
able.
- To have conquered him-
self was his highest
praise.
- Promoting others' wel-
fare, they advanced
their own interest.
- He lives respected.
- Having resigned his of-
fice, he retired.
- They are discouraged.
- He was condemned.
- The book is his; it was
mine.
- These are yours, those
are ours.
- Our hearts are deceitful.
- Your conduct met their
approbation.
- None met who could
avoid it.
- His esteem is my honour.
- Her work does her credit.
- Each must answer the
question.
- Every heart knows its
own sorrows.
- Which was his choice?
It was neither.
- Hers is finished, thine is
to do.
- This is what I feared.

Ridiculed, despised, persecuted, he maintained his principles.

Being reviled, we bless.

Having been deserted, he became discouraged.

The sight being new, he startled.

This uncouth figure startled him.

I have searched, I have found it.

They searched those rooms; he was gone.

That is the thing which I desired.

Who can preserve himself?

Whose books are these?

Whom have we served?

Some are negligent, others industrious.

One may deceive one's self.

All have a talent to improve.

Can any dispute it?

Such is our condition.

SECT. VI.

Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

I have seen him once, perhaps twice.

Thirdly, and lastly, I shall conclude.

This plant is found here, and elsewhere.

Only to-day is properly ours.

The task is already performed.

We could not serve him then, but we will hereafter.

We often resolve, but seldom perform.

He is much more promising now than formerly.

When will they arrive?

Where shall we stop?

Mentally and bodily, we are curiously and wonderfully formed.

They travelled through France, in haste, towards Italy.

From virtue to vice, the progress is gradual.

By diligence and frugality, we arrive at competency.

We are often below our wishes, and above our desert.

Some things make for him, others against him.

- We are wisely and happily directed.
- He has certainly been diligent, and he will probably succeed.
- How sweetly the birds sing!
- Why art thou so heedless?
- He is little attentive, nay, absolutely stupid.
- We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.
- He lives within his income.
- The house was sold at a great price, and above its value.
- She came down stairs slowly, but went briskly up again.
- His father, and mother, and uncle, reside at Rome.
- We must be temperate, if we would be healthy.
- He is as old as his classmate, but not so learned.
- Charles is esteemed, because he is both discreet and benevolent.
- We will stay till he arrives.
- He retires to rest soon, that he may rise early.
- We ought to be thankful, for we have received much.
- By this imprudence, he was plunged into new difficulties.
- Without the aid of charity, he supported himself with credit.
- Of his talents much might be said; concerning his integrity, nothing.
- On all occasions, she behaved with propriety.
- Neither prosperity, nor adversity, has improved him.
- He can acquire no virtue, unless he make some sacrifices.
- Let him that standeth, take heed lest he fall.
- If thou wert his superior, thou shouldst not have boasted.
- He will be detected, though he deny the fact.
- If he has promised, he should act accordingly.
- She will transgress, unless she be admonished.
- If he were encouraged, he would amend.
- Though he condemn me, I will respect him.
- Their talents are more brilliant than useful.
- Notwithstanding his poverty, he is a wise and worthy person.

Though he is often advised, yet he does not reform.

Reproof either softens, or hardens, its object.

Though he is lively, yet he is not volatile.

O peace! how desirable thou art!

I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles.

Strange! that we should be so infatuated.

O! the humiliations to which vice reduces us.

If our desires are moderate, our wants will be few.

Hope often amuses, but seldom satisfies us.

Hark! how sweetly the woodlark sings!

Ah! the delusions of hope.

Hail, simplicity! source of genuine joy.

Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

Welcome again! my long lost friend.

SECT. VII.

A few instances of the same word's constituting several of the parts of speech.

Calm was the day, and the scene delightful.

We may expect a calm after a storm.

To prevent passion, is easier than to calm it.

Better is a little with content, than a great deal with anxiety.

The gay and dissolute think little of the miseries, which are stealing softly after them.

A little attention will rectify some errors.

Though he is out of danger, he is still afraid.

He laboured to still the tumult.

Still waters are commonly deepest.

Damp air is unwholesome.

Guilt often casts a damp over our sprightliest hours.

Soft bodies damp the sound much more than hard ones.

Tho' she is rich and fair, yet she is not amiable.

They are yet young, and must suspend their judgment yet a while.

- Many persons are better than we suppose them to be.
- The few and the many have their prepossessions.
- Few days pass without some clouds.
- Much money is corrupting.
- Think much, and speak little.
- He has seen much of the world, and been much caressed.
- His years are more than hers ; but he has not more knowledge.
- The more we are blessed, the more grateful we should be.
- The desire of getting more is rarely satisfied.
- He has equal knowledge, but inferior judgment.
- She is his inferior in sense, but his equal in prudence.
- Every being loves its like.
- We must make a like space between the lines.
- Behave yourselves like men.
- We are too apt to like pernicious company.
- He may go or stay as he likes.
- They strive to learn.
- He goes to and fro.
- To his wisdom we owe our privilege.
- The proportion is ten to one.
- He has served them with his utmost ability.
- When we do our utmost, no more is required.
- I will submit, for I know submission brings peace.
- It is for our health to be temperate.
- O ! for better times.
- I have a regard for him.
- He is esteemed, both on his own account, and on that of his parents.
- Both of them deserve praise.
- Yesterday was a fine day.
- I rode out yesterday.
- I shall write to-morrow.
- To-morrow may be brighter than to-day.

SECT. VIII.

Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, to be declined, compared, and conjugated.

WRITE, in the nominative case plural, the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives, in the nominative case plural: cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive case singular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative case plural: loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the possessive case plural: brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and possessive cases plural: wife, chief, die, staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, crutch, mouth, baker, distaff.

Write the possessive singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective cases, singular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and who.

Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, white, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative

degree : near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the superlative degree : feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense : beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense : fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense : drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following words in the imperative mood : believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses : grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

Write the present, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs : confess, disturb, please, know, begin, sit, set, eat, lie, lay.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice : honour, abase, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelop, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, pluperfect and first future tenses : fly, contrive, know, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in the present and imperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive moods : know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect and second future tenses, of the passive

voice : slay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods : approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the passive voice : embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

SECT. IX.

Promiscuous Exercises in Etymological Parsing.

IN your whole behaviour, be humble and obliging.
Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

We should endeavour to please, rather than to shine and dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for strengthening in ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace.

A great proportion of human evils is created by ourselves.

A passion for revenge, has always been considered as the mark of a little and mean mind.

If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers.

To our own failings we are commonly blind.

The friendships of young persons, are often founded on capricious likings.

In your youthful amusements let no unfairness be found.

Engrave on your minds this sacred rule ; “ Do unto others, as you wish that they should do unto you.”

Truth and candour possess a powerful charm : they bespeak universal favour.

After the first departure from sincerity, it is seldom in our power to stop : one artifice generally leads on to another.

Temper the vivacity of youth, with a proper mixture of serious thought.

The spirit of true religion is social, kind, and cheerful.

Let no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies.

In preparing for another world, we must not neglect the duties of this life.

The manner in which we employ our present time, may decide our future happiness or misery.

Happiness does not grow up of its own accord : it is the fruit of long cultivation, and the acquisition of labour and care.

A plain understanding is often joined with great worth.

The brightest parts are sometimes found without virtue or honour.

How feeble are the attractions of the fairest form, when nothing within corresponds to them !

Piety and virtue are particularly graceful and becoming in youth.

Can we, untouched by gratitude, view that profusion of good, which the Divine hand pours around us ?

There is nothing in human life more amiable and respectable, than the character of a truly humble and benevolent man.

What feelings are more uneasy and distressful, than the workings of sour and angry passions?

No man can be active in disquieting others, who does not, at the same time, disquiet himself.

A life of pleasure and dissipation, is an enemy to health, fortune, and character.

To correct the spirit of discontent, let us consider how little we deserve, and how much we enjoy.

As far as happiness is to be found on earth, we must look for it, not in the world, or the things of the world; but within ourselves, in our temper, and in our heart.

Though bad men attempt to turn virtue into ridicule, they honour it at the bottom of their hearts.

Of what small moment to our real happiness, are many of those injuries which draw forth our resentment!

In the moments of eager contention, every thing is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

Multitudes in the most obscure stations, are not less eager in their petty broils, nor less tormented by their passions, than if princely honours were the prize for which they contend.

The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life. Among the sons of strife, all is loud and tempestuous.

CHAP. II.

Exercises in PARSING, as it respects both ETYMOLOGY and SYNTAX.

SECT. I.

Syntactical Parsing Table.

- Article.* Why is it the definite article ?
 Why the indefinite ?
 Why omitted ? Why repeated ?
- Substantive.* Why is it in the possessive case ?
 Why in the objective case ?
 Why in apposition ?
 Why is the apostrophic *s* omitted ?
- Adjective.* What is its substantive ?
 Why in the singular, why in the plural number ?
 Why in the comparative degree, &c. ?
 Why placed after its substantive ?
 Why omitted ? Why repeated ?
- Pronoun.* What is its antecedent ?
 Why is it in the singular, why in the plural number ?
 Why of the masculine, why of the feminine, why of the neuter gender ?
 Why of the first, of the second, or of the third person ?
 Why is it the nominative case ?
 Why the possessive ? Why the objective ?
 Why omitted ? Why repeated ?
- Verb.* What is its nominative case ?
 What case does it govern ?

Why is it in the singular? Why in the plural number?

Why in the first person, &c.?

Why is it in the infinitive mood?

Why in the subjunctive, &c.?

Why in this particular tense?

What relation has it to another verb, in point of time?

Why do participles sometimes govern the objective case?

Why is the verb omitted? Why repeated?

Adverb. What is its proper situation?

Why is the double negative used?

Why rejected?

Preposition. What case does it govern?

Which is the word governed?

Why this preposition?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

Conjunction. What moods, tenses, or cases, does it connect? And why? What mood does it require? Why omitted? Why repeated?

Interjection. Why does the nominative case follow it? Why the objective? Why omitted? Why repeated?

SECT. II.

Specimen of Syntactical Parsing.

“Vice degrades us.”

Vice is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Degrades* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative “vice,” accord-

ing to RULE I. which says; (here repeat the rule.) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb “degrades,” agreeably to RULE XI. which says, &c.

“He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.”

He is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender. *Who* is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent “he,” with which it agrees in gender and number, according to RULE V. which says, &c. *Lives* a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, “who,” according to RULE VI. which says, &c. *Virtuously* is an adverb of quality. *Prepares* a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, “he.” *For* is a preposition. *All* is an adjective pronoun, of the indefinite kind, the plural number, and belongs to its substantive, “events,” with which it agrees, according to RULE VIII. which says, &c. *Events* is a common substantive of the neuter gender, the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case, governed by the preposition, “for,” according to RULE XVII. which says, &c.

“If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.”

If is a copulative conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive of the neuter gender, the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Entice* is a regular verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, and is governed by the conjunction “if,” according to RULE XIX. which says, &c. *Thee* is a personal pronoun, of the second person singular, in the objective case, governed by the active verb “entice,” agreeably to RULE XI. which says, &c. *Reject* is a regular active verb.

imperative mood, second person singular, and agrees with its nominative case, "thou," implied. *Its* is a personal pronoun, third person, singular number, and of the neuter gender, to agree with its substantive "folly," according to RULE V. which says, &c. It is in the possessive case, governed by the noun "allurements," agreeably to RULE X. which says, &c. *Allurements* is a common substantive, of the neuter gender, the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case governed by the active verb, "reject," according to RULE XI. which says, &c.

SECT. III.

*Exercises on the first, second, third, and fourth Rules of Syntax.**

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it.

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.

In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.

Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.

2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.

He and William live together in great harmony.

3. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.

Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes.

* In parsing these exercises, the pupil should repeat the respective rule of Syntax, and show that it applies to the sentence which he is parsing.

4. The British nation is great and generous.

The company is assembled. It is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments.

A herd of cattle, peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

SECT. IV.

Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth Rules of Syntax.

5. The man, who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.

The vices which we should especially avoid, are those which most easily beset us.

6. They who are born in high stations, are not always happy.

Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we ought, in a particular manner, to respect.

If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and loves, may console him.

7. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward.

I am the person, who owns a fault committed, and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood.

8. That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind.

Even in these times, there are many persons, who, from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

SECT. V.

Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Rules of Syntax.

9. The restless discontented person, is not a good friend, a good neighbour, or a good subject.

The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not presume on their advantages.

10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's approbation.

The good parent's greatest joy, is to see his children wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us.

Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavoured to make us wise and happy?

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good: he loves to do it.

We dare not leave our studies without permission.

SECT. VI.

Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.

13. The business is, at last, completed; but long ago I intended to do it.

I expected to see the king, before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen: but we early hoped and endeavoured to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, would have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst, and hope for the best.

A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost for ever ; they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, could make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere ; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received ?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong ?

SECT. VII.

Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second Rules of Syntax.

18. He and I commenced our studies at the same time.

If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.

If Charles acquire knowledge, good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.

William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.

20. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.

Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he, to study.

21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.

In our travels, we saw much to approve, and much to condemn.

22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.

She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

SECT. VIII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.

PROSE.

DISSIMULATION in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher existence.

How little do they know of the true happiness of life, who are strangers to that intercourse of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleasing charm, attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart !

If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a just light, we shall rather be surprised at our enjoying so many good things, than discontented, because there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of interest, and prospects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, sen-

sibility acts an imperfect part, and entitles us to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long, ought not to be our favourite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human wo.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure, so much as mere giddiness and folly!

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honour of man consists not in the multitude of riches, or the elevation of rank; for experience shows, that these may be possessed by the worthless, as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is short-lived at the best; and trifling, at any rate, in comparison with the higher, and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honour, if idleness had not frustrated the effects of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life, in a better world.

Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; by the evil examples of the world, so as to follow them into sin. Overcome injuries, by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil examples, by firmness of principle.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government, are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys; and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

POETRY.

Order is Heaven's first law ; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise ; but who infers from hence,
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.

Needful austerities our wills restrain ;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence :
But health consists with temperance alone ;
And peace, O virtue ! peace is all thy own.

On earth nought precious is obtain'd,
But what is painful too ;
By travel and *to* travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fasten'd to this world,
By strong and endless ties ;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's wo,
To hide the fault I see ;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.
This day be bread, and peace, my lot :
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
 As, to be hated, needs but to be seen :
 Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
 We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
 Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed :
 Who does the best his circumstance allows,
 Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
 But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
 Patient when favours are denied,
 And pleas'd with favours giv'n ;
 Most surely this is Wisdom's part,
 This is that incense of the heart,
 Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert ;
 Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart :
 One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
 Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas ;
 And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels
 Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
 Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray ;
 Along the cool sequester'd vale of life,
 They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
 The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
 Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,
 Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span :
 Oh ! give relief, and Heav'n will bless thy store.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor ;
 Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I began,
 The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes ;
 I saw, along th' extended plain,
 Joy after joy successive rise.

But soon I found 'twas all a dream ;
 And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,
 Where few can reach the purpos'd aim,
 And thousands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours ;
 And ask them, what report they bore to Heav'n.

All nature is but art unknown to thee ;
 All chance, direction which thou canst not see ;
 All discord, harmony not understood ;
 All partial evil, universal good.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own ;
 Of ages past inquire,
 What the most formidable fate ;
 " To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
 If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads ;
 Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say ?
 Is he unwise ? or, are ye less than they ?

The spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue ethereal sky,
 And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame,
 Their great original proclaim :
 Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
 Does his Creator's power display,
 And publishes to ev'ry land,
 The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth :
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What tho', in solemn silence, all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball !
What tho' nor real voice nor sound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found !
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine,
" The hand that made us is Divine."

PART. II.

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

Containing instances of false Orthography, arranged under the respective Rules.

RULE I.

Monosyllables ending with f, l, or s, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill, pass, &c. The only exceptions are, of, if, as, is, has, was, yes, his, this, us, and thus. See Gram. 18th edit. p. 37.

It is no great merit to spel properly; but a great defect to do it incorrectly.

Jacob worshiped his Creator, leaning on the top of his staf.

We may place too little, as well as too much stres upon dreams.

Our manners should be neither gros, nor excessively refined.

RULE II.

Monosyllables ending with any consonant but f, l, or s, and preceded by a single vowel, never double the final consonant; excepting only, add, ebb, butt, egg, odd, err, inn, bunn, purr, and buzz.

A carr signifies a chariot of war, or a small carriage of burden.

In the names of druggs and plants, the mistake in a word may endanger life.

Nor undelightful is the ceaseless humm
To him who muses through the woods at noon.

The finn of a fish is the limb, by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

Many a trapp is laid to insnare the feet of youth.

Many thousand families are supported by the simple business of making matts.

RULE III.

Words ending with y, preceded by a consonant, form the plurals of nouns, the persons of verbs, verbal nouns, past participles, comparatives, and superlatives, by changing y into i; as, spy, spies; I carry, thou carriest; he carrieth or carries; carrier, carried; happy, happier, happiest.

The present participle in ing, retains the y, that i may not be doubled; as, carry, carrying; bury, burying, &c.

But y, preceded by a vowel, in such instances as the above, is not changed; as, boy, boys; I cloy, he cloy, cloyed, &c.; except in lay, pay, and say; from which are formed, laid, paid, and said; and their compounds, unlayd, unpaid, &c.

WE should subject our fancys to the government of reason.

If thou art seeking for the living amongst the dead, thou wearyest thyself in vain.

If we have denyed ourselves sinful pleasures, we shall be great gainers in the end.

We shall not be the happyer for possessing talents and affluence, unless we make a right use of them.

The truly good mind is not dismaied by poverty, afflictions, or death.

RULE IV.

Words ending with y, preceded by a consonant, upon assuming an additional syllable beginning with a consonant, commonly change y into i; as, happy, happily, happiness. But when y is preceded by a vowel, it is very rarely changed in the additional syllable; as, coy, coyly; boy, boyish, boyhood; annoy, annoyed, annoyance; joy, joyless, joyful, &c.

It is a great blessing to have a sound mind, uninfluenced by fancyful humours.

Common calamities, and common blessings, fall heavily upon the envious.

The comeliness of youth are modesty and frankness; of age, condescension and dignity.

When we act against conscience, we become the destroyers of our own peace.

We may be playful, and yet innocent; grave, and yet corrupt. It is only from general conduct, that our true character can be portraied.

RULE V.

Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant, when they take another syllable beginning with a vowel: as, wit, witty; thin, thinnish; to abet, an abettor; to begin, a beginner.

But if a diphthong precedes, or the accent is on the preceding syllable, the consonant remains single: as, to toil, toiling; to offer, an offering; maid, maiden, &c.

When we bring the lawmaker into contempt, we have in effect annuled his laws.

By defering our repentance, we accumulate our sorrows.

The pupils of a certain ancient philosopher, were

not, during their first years of study, permitted to ask any questions.

We all have many failings and lapses to lament and recover.

There is no affliction with which we are visited, that may not be improved to our advantage.

The Christian Lawgiver has prohibited many things, which the heathen philosophers allowed.

RULE VI.

Words ending with any double letter but l, and taking, ness, less, ly, or ful, after them, preserve the letter double: as, harmlessness, carelessness, carelessly, stiffly, successful, distressful, &c. But those words which end with double l, and take ness, less, ly, or ful, after them, generally omit one l, as, fulness, skillless, fully, skilful, &c.

Restlessness of mind disqualifies us, both for the enjoyment of peace, and the performance of our duty.

The arrows of calumny fall harmlesly at the feet of virtue.

The road to the blisful regions, is as open to the peasant as to the king.

A chillness or shivering of the body generally precedes a fever.

To recommend virtue to others, our lights must shine brightly not dulley.

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of weath, and willful poverty.

RULE VII.

Ness, less, ly, and ful, added to words ending with silent e, do not cut it off: as, paleness, guileless, closely, peaceful; except in a few words: as, duly, truly, awful.

The warmth of disputation, destroys that sedateness of mind which is necessary to discover truth.

All these with ceaseless praise his works behold,
Both day and night.

In all our reasonings, our minds should be sincerely employed in the pursuit of truth.

Rude behaviour, and indecent language, are peculiarly disgraceful to youth of education.

The true worship of God is an important and awful service.

Wisdom alone is truly fair: folly only appears so.

RULE VIII.

Ment, added to words ending with silent e, generally preserves the e from elision; as, abatement, chastisement, incitement, &c. The words judgment, abridgment, acknowledgment, are deviations from the rule.

Like other terminations it changes y into i, when preceded by a consonant: as, accompany, accompaniment; merry, merriment.

The study of the English language is making daily advancement.

A judicious arrangement of studies facilitates improvement.

To shun allurments is not hard,
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd.

RULE IX.

Able and *ible*, when incorporated into words ending with silent e, almost always cut it off: as, blame, blamable; cure, curable; sense, sensible, &c. but if c or g soft comes before e in the original word, the e is then preserved in words compounded with able: as, change, changeable; peace, peaceable, &c.

Every person and thing connected with self, is apt to appear good and desireable in our eyes.

Errors and misconduct are more excuseable in ignorant, than in well-instructed persons.

The divine laws are not reverseible by those of men.

Gratitude is a forceible and active principle in good and generous minds.

Our natural and involuntary defects of body, are not chargable upon us.

We are made to be servicable to others, as well as to ourselves.

RULE X.

When ing or ish is added to words ending with silent e, the e is almost universally omitted: as, place, placing; lodge, lodging; slave, slavish; prude, prudish.

An obligeing and humble disposition, is totally unconnected with a servile and cringeing humour.

By solaceing the sorrows of others, the heart is improved, at the same time that our duty is performed.

Labour and expense are lost upon a droneish spirit.

The inadvertences of youth may be excused, but knaveish tricks should meet with severe reproof.

RULE XI.

Words taken into composition, often drop those letters which were superfluous in their simples: as, bandful, dungbil, withal, also, chilblain, foretel.

Love worketh no ill to our neighbour, and is the fullfilling of the law.

That which is sometimes expedient, is not always so.

We may be hurtfull to others, by our example, as well as by personal injuries.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a wellcome too.

CHAP. II.

Containing instances of false ORTHOGRAPHY, promiscuously disposed.

As the learners must be supposed to be tolerably versed in the spelling of words in very familiar use, the Compiler has generally selected, for the following exercises, such words as are less obviously erroneous, and in the use of which young persons are more likely to commit mistakes. Though the instances which he gives of these deviations are not very numerous, yet, it is presumed, they are exhibited with sufficient variety, to show the necessity of care and attention in combining letters and syllables; and to excite the ingenious student to investigate the principles and rules of our Orthography, as well as to distinguish the exceptions and variations which every where attend them.

In rectifying these exercises, the Compiler has been governed by Doctor Johnson's Dictionary, as the standard of propriety. This work is, indisputably, the best authority for the Orthography of the English language; though the author, in some instances, has made decisions, which are not generally approved, and for which it is not easy to account.

SECT. I.

Neglect no oppurtunity of doing good.

No man can stedily build upon accidents.

How shall we keep, what sleeping or awake,
A weaker may surprize, a stronger take?

Neither time nor misfortunes should erase the remembrance of a friend.

Moderation should preside, both in the kitchen and the parlor.

Shall we receive good at the Divine hand, and shall we not receive evil?

In many designs, we may succeed and be miserable.

We should have sense and virtue enough to recede from our demands, when they appear to be unreasonable.

All our comforts proceed from the Father of Goodness.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal degeneracy of manners, and a contempt of religion.

His father omitted nothing in his education, that might render him virtuous and useful.

The daw in the fable was dressed in pilfered ornaments.

A favor conferred with delicacy, doubles the obligation.

They tempted their Creator, and limited the Holy One of Israel.

The precepts of a good education have often recurred in the time of need.

We are frequently benefitted by what we have dreaded.

It is no great virtue to live lovingly with good natured and meek persons.

The Christian religion gives a more lovely character of God, than any religion ever did.

Without sinisterous views, they are dextrous managers of their own interest.

Any thing committed to the trust and care of another, is a deposit.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made
View'd and beheld! All was intirely good.

It deserves our best skill to enquire into those rules, by which we may guide our judgement.

Food, clotheing, and habitations, are the rewards of industry.

If we lie no restraint upon our lusts, no controul upon our appetites and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery.

An independant is one who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a compleat Church.

Receive his council, and securly move :
Entrust thy fortune to the Power above.

Following life in cretures we disect,
We lose it in the moment we detect.

The acknowledgement of our transgressions must precede the forgiveness of them.

Judicious abridgements often aid the studys of youth.

Examine how thy humor is enclin'd,
And which the ruleing passion of thy mind.

———He faulters at the question :
His fears, his words, his looks, declare him guilty.

Calicoe is a thin cloth made of cotton ; sometimes stained with lively colors.

To promote iniquity in others, is nearly the same as being the acters of it ourselvs.

The glasier's business was unknown to the antients.

The antecedant, in grammer, is the noun or pronoun to which the relative refers.

SECT. 2.

BE not affraid of the wicked : they are under the controul of Providence. Consciousness of guilt may justly afright us.

Convey to others no inteligence which you would be ashamed to avow.

Many are weighed in the ballance, and found wanting.

How many disappointments have, in their consequences, saved a man from ruin !

A well-poised mind makes a chearful countenance.

A certain householder planted a vinyard, but the men employed in it made ungratefull returns.

Let us show dilligence in every laudible undertaking.

Cinamon is the fragrant bark of a low tree in the iland of Ceylon.

A ram will but with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw the action.

We percieve a piece of silver in a bason, when water is poured on it, though we could not discover it before.

Virtue imbalms the memory of the good.

The king of Great Brittain is a limited monarch ; and the Brittish nation a free people.

The phisician may dispence the medicin, but Providence alone can bless it.

In many persuits, we imbark with pleasure, and land sorrowfully.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, are of indispensable use, both to the earth and to man.

The hive of a city, or kingdom, is in the best condition, when their is the least noize or buz in it.

The roughnesses found on our enterance into the paths of virtue and learning, grow smoother as we advance.

That which was once the most beautifull spot of Italy, covered with pallaces, imbellished by princes, and celled by poets, has now nothing to show but ruins.

Battering rams were antiently used to beat down the walls of a city.

Jocky signifies a man who rides horses in a race ; or who deals in horses.

The harmlessness of many animals, and the enjoyment which they have of life, should plead for them against cruel useage.

We may be very buzy, to no usefull purpose.

We cannot plead in abatment of our guilt, that we are ignorent of our duty.

Genuine charaty, how liberal soever it may be, will never impoverish ourselves. If we sew sparingly, we shall reap accordingly.

However disagreeable, we must resolutly perform our duty.

A fit of sickness is often a kind chastisment and disciplin, to moderate our affection for the things of this life.

It is a happyness to young persons, when they are preserved from the snares of the world, as in a garden inclosed.

Health and peace, the most valueable possessions, are obtained at small expence.

Incence signifies perfumes exhailed by fire, and made use of in religious ceremonies.

True happyness is an ennemy to pomp and noize.

Few reflexions are more distressing, than those which we make on our own ingratitude.

There is an inseperable connection between piety and virtue.

Many actions have a fair complection, which have not sprung from virtue.

Which way soever we turn ourselvs, we are incountered with sensible demonstrations of a Deity.

If we forsake the ways of virtue, we cannot alledge any color of ignorance, or want of instruction.

SECT. 3.

THERE are more cultivaters of the earth, than of their own hearts.

Man is incompassed with dangers innumerable.

War is attended with distressful and dessoating effects. It is confesedly the scourge of our angry passions.

The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof.

The harvest truely is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

The greater our incitments to evil, the greater will be our victory and reward.

We should not incourage persons to do what they beleive to be wrong.

Virtue is placed between two extreams, which are both equally blameable.

We should continually have the gaol in our view, which would direct us in the race.

The goals were forced open, and the prisoners set free.

It cannot be said that we are charitable doners, when our gifts procéed from selfish motives.

Straight is the gate, and narrow the way, that lead to life eternal.

Integrity leads us strait forward, disdaining all doubleings, and crooked paths.

Licenciousness and crimes pave the way to ruin.

Words are the countres of wise men, but the money of fools.

Recompence to no man evil for evil.

He was an excellent person ; a mirrour of antient faith in early youth.

Meekness controuls our angry passions ; candor, our severe judgements.

He is not only a descendent from pious ancesters, but an inheriter too of their virtues.

A dispensatory is the place where medicines are dispensed : a dispensary is a book in which the composition of them is described.

Faithfulness and judgment are peculiarly requisit in testamentary executors.

To be faithfull among the faithless, argues great strength of principai.

Mountains appear to be like so many wens or unnatural protuberancies on the face of the earth.

In some places the sea incroaches upon the land ; in others, the land upon the sea.

Philosophers agreed in despizing riches, as the incumberances of life.

Wars are regulated robberies and pyracies.

Fishes encrease more than beasts or birds, as appears from their numrous spaun.

The piramids of Egypt have stood more than three thousand years.

Precepts have small influence, when not inforced by example.

How has kind Heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a wastful hand !

A friend exaggarates a man's virtues, an enemy enflames his crimes.

A witty and humourous vein has often produced enemies.

Neither pleasure nor buisness should ingross our time and affections ; proper seasons should be allotted for retirment.

It is laudable to enquire before we determin.

Many have been visited with afflictions, who have not profitted by them.

We may be succesful, and yet disappointed.

SECT. 4.

The experience of want inhances the value of plenty.

To maintain opinions stify, is no evidence of their truth, or of our moderation.

Horehound has been famous for its medecinal qualities ; but it is now little used.

The wicked are often ensnared in the trap which they lie for others.

It is hard to say what diseases are cureable : they are all under the guidance of Heaven.

Instructors should not only be skilfull in those sciences which they teach ; but have skil in the method of teaching, and patience in the practise.

Science strengthens and enlarges the minds of men.

A steady mind may receive council : but there is no hold on a changable humour.

We may enure ourselvs by custom, to bear the extremities of whether without injury.

Excessive merrymment is the parent of greif.

Air is sensible to the touch by its motion, and by its resistence to bodies moved in it.

A polite address is sometimes the cloke of malice.

To practice virtue is the sure way to love it.

Many things are plausible in theory, which fail in practise.

Learning and knowlege must be attained by slow degrees : and are the reward only of dilligence and patience.

We should study to live peacably with all men.

A soul that can securly death defy,
And count it nature's priviledge to die.

Whatever promotes the interest of the soul, is also condusive to our present felicity.

Let not the sternness of virtue afright us ; she will soon become aimable.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etheriel sky,
And spangled heav'ns, a shineing frame,
Their great originel proclame.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind : it supercedes the workings of reason.

If we are sincere, we may be assured of an advocate to intersede for us.

We ought not to consider the encrease of another's reputation, as a dimunition of our own.

The reumatism is a painful distemper, supposed to procede from acrid humors.

The beautiful and accomplished, are too apt to study behaivour rather than virtue.

The peazant's cabbिन contains as much content as the sovereign's pallace.

True valor protects the feeble, and humbles the oppresser.

David, the son of Jesse, was a wise and valient man.

Prophecies and miracles proclaimed Jesus Christ to be the savior of the world.

Esau sold his birthright for a savory mess of pottage.

A regular and virteous education, is an inestem-able blessing.

Honor and shame from no condition rise :

Act well your part ; there, all the honor lies.

The rigor of monkish disciplin often conceals great depravity of heart.

We should recollect, that however favorable we may be to ourselves, we are rigourously examined by others.

SECT. 5.

Virtue can render youth, as well as old age, honorable.

Rumor often tells false tales.

Weak minds are rufled by triffling things.

The cabbage-tree is very common in the Caribbee ilands, where it grows to a prodigious heighth.

Visit the sick, feed the hungry, cloath the naked.

His smiles and tears are too artifitial to be relied on.

The most essensial virtues of a Christian, are love to God and benevolence to man.

We should be cheartul without levity.

A calender signifies a register of the year ; and a calendar, a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

Integrity and hope are the sure palliatives of sorrow.

Camomile is an odouriferous plant, and possesses considerable medicinal virtues.

The gaiety of youth should be tempered by the precepts of age.

Certainty, even on distressful occasions, is sometimes more eligible than suspense.

Still green with bays each antient altar stands,
Above the reach of sacriligious hands.

The most acceptable sacrifice, is that of a contrite and humble heart.

We are accountable for whatever we patronize in others.

It marks a savage disposition, to torture animals, to make them smart and agonise, for our diversion.

The edge of cloath, where it is closed by complicating the threads, is called the selvidge.

Soushong tea and Turkey coffee were his favorite beverage ; chocolate he seldom drank.

The guilty mind cannot avoid many melancholly apprehensions.

If we injure others, we must expect retaliation.

Let every man be fully perswaded in his own mind.

Peace and honor are the sheeves of virtue's harvest.

The black earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, we call mold.

The Roman pontif claims to be the supream head of the church on earth.

High-seasoned food viciates the pallate, and occasions a disrelish for plain fare.

The conscous receiver is as bad as the thief.

Alexander, the conquerer of the world, was, in fact, a robber and a murderer.

The Divine Being is not only the Creator, but the Ruler and Preservor of the world.

Honest endeavors, if persevered in, will finally be successful.

He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.

In the paroxism of passion, we sometimes give occasion for a life of repentance.

The mist which envelops many studies, is dissipated when we approach them.

The voice is sometimes obstructed by a hoarsness, or by viscuous phlegm.

The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

The fruit and sweetmeats set on table after the meat, are called the desert.

We traversed the flowry fields, till the falling dews admonished us to return.

SECT. 6.

There is frequently a worm at the root of our most flourishing condition.

The stalk of ively is tough, and not fragil.

The roof is vaulted, and distills fresh water from every part of it.

Our imperfections are discernable by others, when we think they are concealed.

They think they shall be heard for there much speaking.

True criticizm is not a captious, but a liberal art.

Integrity is our best defense against the evils of life.

No circumstance can licence evil, or dispence with the rules of virtue.

We may be cyphers in the world's estimation, whilst we are advancing our own and others' value.

The path of vertue is the path of peace.

A diphthong is the coilition of two vowels to form one sound.

However forceable our temptations, they may be resisted.

I acknowlege my transgression; and my sin is ever before me.

The colledge of cardinals are the electers of the pope.

He had no colorable excuse to palliate his conduct.

Thy humourous vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lie all neglected, all forgot.

If we are so conceited as obstinaty to reject all advice, we must expect a direliction of friends.

Cronology is the science of computeing and ajusting the periods of time.

In groves we live, and lay on mossy beds,
By chrystal streams, that murmer thro' the meads.

It is a secret cowardise which induces us to complement the vices of our superiors, to applaud the libertin, and laugh with the prophane.

The lark each morning waked me with her spritelly lay.

There are no fewer than thirty-two species of the lilly.

We owe it to our visitors as well as to ourselves, to entertain them with useful and sensible conversation.

Sponsors are those who become sureties for the children's education in the christian faith.

The warrier's fame is often purchased by the blood of thousands.

Hope exhilerates the mind, and is the grand elixer, under all the evils of life.

The incence of gratitude, whilst it expresses our duty, and honors our benefactor, perfumes and regails ourselves.

PART III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.



CHAP. I.

Containing instances of false SYNTAX, disposed under the particular Rules.



RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person: as, "I learn;" "thou art improved;" "The birds sing." See Gram. 18th edit. p. 139.

DISAPPOINTMENTS sinks the heart of man; but the renewal of hope give consolation.

The smiles that encourage severity of judgment, hides malice and insincerity.

He dare not act contrary to his instructions.

Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

The mechanism of clocks and watches, were totally unknown a few centuries ago.

The number of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, do not exceed sixteen millions.

Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons.

A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye.
So much ability and merit are seldom found.

In the conduct of Parmenio a mixture of wisdom and folly were very conspicuous.

He is an author of more credit than Plutarch, or any other that write lives too hastily.

The inquisitive and curious is generally talkative.

Great pains has been taken to reconcile the parties.

I am sorry to say it, but there was more equivocators than one.

The sincere is always esteemed.

Has the goods been sold to advantage? and did thou embrace the proper season?

There is many occasions in life, in which silence and simplicity is true wisdom.

The generous never recounts minutely the actions they have done; nor the prudent, those they will do.

He need not proceed in such haste.

The business that related to ecclesiastical meetings, matters, and persons, were to be ordered according to the king's direction.

In him were happily blended true dignity with softness of manners.

The support of so many of his relations, were a heavy tax upon his industry: but thou knows he paid it cheerfully.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them?

Reconciliation was offered, on conditions as moderate as was consistent with a permanent union.

Not one of them whom thou sees clothed in purple, are completely happy.

And the fame of this person, and of his wonderful actions, were diffused throughout the country.

The variety of the productions of genius, like that of the operations of nature, are without limit.

In vain our flocks and fields increase our store,
When our abundance make us wish for more.

Thou should love thy neighbour as sincerely as thou loves thyself.

Has thou no better reason for censuring thy friend and companion ?

Thou, who art the Author and Bestower of life, can doubtless restore it also : but whether thou will please to restore it, or not, that thou only knows.

O thou my voice inspire,
Who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire.

Accept these grateful tears : for thee they flow ;
For thee that ever felt another's wo.

Just to thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere ;
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE 1. Gram. 18th edit. p. 139—143.

1.* To do unto all men, as we would that they, in similar circumstances, should do unto us, constitute the great principle of virtue.

From a fear of the world's censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precepts, which the heart approves and embraces, mark a feeble and imperfect character.

The erroneous opinions which we form concerning happiness and misery, gives rise to all the mistaken and dangerous passions that embroils our life.

To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to Him that made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.

To be of a pure and humble mind, to exercise benevolence towards others, to cultivate piety towards

* The examples under each rule are regularly numbered, to make them correspond to the respective subordinate rules in the Grammar.

God, is the sure means of becoming peaceful and happy.

It is an important truth, that religion, vital religion, the religion of the heart, are the most powerful auxiliaries of reason, in waging war with the passions, and promoting that sweet composure which constitute the peace of God.

The possession of our senses entire, of our limbs uninjured, of a sound understanding, of friends and companions, are often overlooked ; though it would be the ultimate wish of many, who, as far as we can judge, deserves it as much as ourselves.

All that make a figure on the great theatre of the world, the employments of the busy, the enterprises of the ambitious, and the exploits of the warlike ; the virtues which forms the happiness, and the crimes which occasions the misery of mankind ; originates in that silent and secret recess of thought, which are hidden from every human eye.

2. If the privileges to which he has an undoubted right, and he has long enjoyed, should now be wrested from him, would be flagrant injustice.

These curiosities we have imported from China, and are similar to those which were some time ago brought from Africa.

Will martial flames for ever fire thy mind,
And never, never be to Heav'n resign'd ?

3. Two substantives, when they come together, and do not signify the same thing, the former must be in the genitive case.

Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit.

4. The crown of virtue is peace and honour.

His chief occupation and enjoyment were controversy.

5. ————— Him destroy'd,
Or won to what may work his utter loss,
All this will soon follow.

————— Whose gray top
Shall tremble, him descending.

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c. in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction, expressed or understood, must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "Socrates and Plato were wise; they were the most eminent philosophers of Greece;" "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily admonish us of a superior and superintending Power." Gram. 18th edit. p. 143.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Wisdom, virtue, happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity.

In unity consists the welfare and security of every society.

Time and tide waits for no man.

His politeness and good disposition was, on failure of their effect, entirely changed.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

Humility and knowledge, with poor apparel, excels pride and ignorance under costly attire.

The planetary system, boundless space, and the immense ocean, affects the mind with sensations of astonishment.

Humility and love, whatever obscurities may involve religious tenets, constitutes the essence of true religion.

Religion and virtue, our best support and highest honour, confers on the mind principles of noble independence.

What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance?

The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE II. Gram. 18th edit. p. 144—146.

1. Much does human pride and self-complacency require correction.

Luxurious living, and high pleasures, begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment.

Pride and self-sufficiency stifles sentiments of dependence on our Creator: levity and attachment to worldly pleasures, destroys the sense of gratitude to him.

2. Good order in our affairs, not mean savings, produce great profits.

The following treatise, together with those that accompany it, were written, many years ago, for my own private satisfaction.

That great senator, in concert with several other eminent persons, were the projectors of the revolution.

The religion of these people, as well as their customs and manners, were strangely misrepresented.

Virtue, joined to knowledge and wealth, confer great influence and respectability. But knowledge, with wealth united, if virtue is wanting, have a very limited influence, and are often despised.

That superficial scholar and critic, like some renowned critics of our own, have furnished most decisive proofs, that they knew not the characters of the Hebrew language.

The buildings of the institution have been enlarged; the expense of which, added to the increased price of provisions, render it necessary to advance the terms of admission.

One, added to nineteen, make twenty.

What black despair, what horror fills his mind!

3. Thou, and the gardener, and the huntsman, must share the blame of this business amongst them.

My sister and I, as well as my brother, are daily employed in their respective occupations.

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, "Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake;" "John, James, or Joseph, intends to accompany me;" "There is, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding." Gram. 18th edit. p. 146.

Man's happiness, or misery, are, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Despise no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life: for they are, perhaps, to be your own lot.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation justify.

When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune, affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

Let it be remembered, that it is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that constitute the worship of the Almighty.

A tart reply, a proneness to rebuke, or a captious and contradictory spirit, are capable of imbittering domestic life, and of setting friends at variance.

The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE III. Gram. 18th edit. p. 146, 147.

1. Either thou or I art greatly mistaken, in our judgment on this subject.

I or thou am the person who must undertake the business proposed.

2. Both of the scholars, or one of them at least, was present at the transaction.

Some parts of the ship and cargo were recovered; but neither the sailors nor the captain, was saved.

Whether one person or more was concerned in the business, does not yet appear.

The cares of this life, or the deceitfulness of riches, has choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind.

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number; yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea: as, "The meeting was large;" "The parliament is dissolved;" "The nation is powerful;" "My people do not consider: they have not known me;" "The multitude eagerly pursue pleasure as their chief good;" "The council were divided in their sentiments." Gram. 18th edit. p. 147.

The people rejoices in that which should give it sorrow.

The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the objects of the shepherd's care.

The court have just ended, after having sat through the trial of a very long cause.

The crowd were so great, that the judges with difficulty made their way through them.

The corporation of York consist of a mayor, aldermen, and a common council.

The British parliament are composed of king, lords, and commons.

When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice.

In the days of youth, the multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good.

The church have no power to inflict corporal punishment.

The fleet were seen sailing up the channel.

The regiment consist of a thousand men.

The meeting have established several salutary regulations.

The council was not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

The fleet is all arrived and moored in safety.

This people draweth near to me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me.

The committee was divided in its sentiments, and it has referred the business to the general meeting.

The committee were very full when this point was decided; and their judgment has not been called in question.

Why do this generation wish for greater evidence, when so much is already given?

The remnant of the people were persecuted with great severity.

Never were any people so much infatuated as the Jewish nation.

The shoal of herrings were of an immense extent.

No society are chargeable with the disapproved misconduct of particular members.

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number: as, "This is the friend whom I love;" "That is the vice which I hate;" "The king and the queen had put on their robes;" "The moon appears, and she shines, but the light is not her own."

The relative is of the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly: as, "Thou who lovest wisdom;" "I who speak from experience." Gram. 18th edit. p. 148.

The exercise of reason appears as little in these sportsmen, as in the beasts whom they sometimes hunt, and by whom they are sometimes hunted.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

The male amongst birds seems to discover no beauty, but in the colour of its species.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and it shall become small dust.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, which were with her in the house, and put them upon Jacob.

The wheel killed another man, which is the sixth which have lost their lives, by this means.

The fair sex, whose task is not to mingle in the labours of public life, has its own part assigned it to act.

The Hercules man of war foundered at sea; she overset, and lost most of her men.

The mind of man cannot be long without some food to nourish the activity of his thoughts.

What is the reason that our language is less refined than those of Italy, Spain, or France?

I do not think any one should incur censure for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

In religious concerns, or what is conceived to be such, every man must stand or fall by the decision of the Great Judge.

Something like what have been here premised, are the conjectures of Dryden.

Thou great First Cause, least understood!

Who all my sense confin'd

To know but this, that thou art good

And that myself am blind :
Yet gave me in this dark estate, &c.

What art thou, speak, that, on designs unknown,
While others sleep, thus range the camp alone.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE V. Gram. 18th edit. p. 149—153.

1. Whoever entertains such an opinion, he judges erroneously.

The cares of this world they often choke the growth of virtue.

Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us.

2. Moses was the meekest man whom we read of in the Old Testament.

Humility is one of the most amiable virtues which we can possess.

They are the same persons who assisted us yesterday.

The men and things which he has studied have not improved his morals.

3. Howsoever beautiful they appear, they have no real merit.

In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection.

On whichsoever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage.

However much he might despise the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

4. Which of them two persons has most distinguished himself?

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that are most forward in doing them.

5. He would not be persuaded but what I was greatly in fault.

These commendations of his children, appear to have been made in somewhat an injudicious manner.

6. He instructed and fed the crowds who surrounded him.

Sidney was one of the wisest and most active governors, which Ireland had enjoyed for several years.

He was the ablest minister which James ever possessed.

The court, who gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary.

I am happy in the friend which I have long proved.

7. The child whom we have just seen, is wholesomely fed, and not injured by bandages or clothing.

He is like a beast of prey, who destroys without pity.

8. Having once disgusted him, he could never regain the favour of Nero, who was indeed another name for cruelty.

Flattery, whose nature is to deceive and betray, should be avoided as the poisonous adder.

Who of those men came to his assistance?

9. The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry; who had never before committed so unjust an action.

There are millions of people in the empire of China, whose support is derived almost entirely from rice.

10. It is remarkable his continual endeavours to serve us, notwithstanding our ingratitude.

It is indisputably true his assertion, though it is a paradox.

11. Ah! unhappy thee, who art deaf to the calls of duty, and of honour.

Oh! happy we, surrounded with so many blessings.

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative case comes between it and the verb: as, "The master who taught us;" "The trees which are planted."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence: as, "He who preserves me, to whom I owe my being, whose I am, and whom I serve, is eternal." Gram. 18th edit. p. 153.

We are dependent on each other's assistance: whom is there that can subsist by himself?

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

They, who much is given to, will have much to answer for.

It is not to be expected that they, whom in early life, have been dark and deceitful, should afterwards become fair and ingenuous.

They who have laboured to make us wise and good, are the persons who we ought to love and respect, and who we ought to be grateful to.

The persons, who conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

That is the student who I gave the book to, and whom, I am persuaded, deserves it.

1. Of whom were the articles bought? Of a mercer; he who resides near the mansion house.

Was any person besides the mercer present? Yes, both him and his clerk.

Who was the money paid to? To the mercer and his clerk.

Who counted it? Both the clerk and him.

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense: as, "I am the man who command you;" or, "I am the man who commands you." Gram. 18th edit. p. 155.

I acknowledge that I am the teacher, who adopt that sentiment, and maintains the propriety of such measures.

Thou art a friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I am the man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others; but I am not a person who promotes useless severity, or who object to mild and generous treatment.

I perceive that thou art a pupil, who possesses bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little.

Thou art he who breathest on the earth with the breath of spring, and who covereth it with verdure and beauty.

I am the Lord thy God, who teacheth thee to profit, and who lead thee by the way thou shouldst go.

Thou art the Lord who did choose Abraham, and broughtest him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees.

RULE VIII.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood: as, "He is a good, as well as a wise man;" "Few are happy;" that is, "persons;" "This is a pleasant walk;" that is, "this walk is," &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives: as, "This book; these books; that sort, those sorts; another road, other roads." Gram. 18th edit. p. 156.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.

The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty foot broad, and one hundred fathom in depth.

How many a sorrow should we avoid, if we were not industrious to make them !

He saw one or more persons enter the garden.

The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE VIII. Gram. 18th edit. p. 156—166.

I. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.*

1. Charles was extravagant, and by this mean became poor and despicable.

It was by that ungenerous mean that he obtained his end.

Industry is the mean of obtaining competency.

Though a promising measure, it is a mean which I cannot adopt.

This person embraced every opportunity to display his talents ; and by these means rendered himself ridiculous.

Joseph was industrious, ^{frugal}, and discreet ; and by this means obtained property and reputation.

2. Religion raises men above themselves ; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes : that, binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth ; this, opens for them a prospect to the skies.

More rain falls in the first two summer months, than in the first two winter ones : but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in those than in these ; because there is a much slower evaporation.

* See the Grammar, *Eighteenth* edition, page 156.

Rex and Tyrannus are of very different characters. The one rules his people by laws to which they consent; the other, by his absolute will and power: this is called freedom, that, tyranny.

3. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

My counsel to each of you is, that you should make it your endeavour to come to a friendly agreement.

By discussing what relates to each particular, in their order, we shall better understand the subject.

Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion.

Every leaf, every twig, every drop of water, teem with life.

Every man's heart and temper is productive of much inward joy or bitterness.

Whatever he undertakes, either his pride or his folly disgust us.

Every man and every woman were numbered.

Neither of those men seem to have any idea, that their opinions may be ill-founded.

When benignity and gentleness reign within, we are always least in hazard from without: every person, and every occurrence, are beheld in the most favourable light.

On either side of the river was there the tree of life.

II. ADJECTIVES.

4. She reads proper, writes very neat, and composes accurate.

He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted.

They generally succeeded; for they lived conformable to the rules of prudence.

We may reason very clear, and exceeding strong

without knowing that there is such a thing as a syllogism.

He had many virtues, and was exceeding beloved.

The amputation was exceeding well performed, and saved the patient's life.

He came agreeable to his promise, and conducted himself suitable to the occasion.

He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent.

He behaved himself submissive, and was exceeding careful not to give offence.

They rejected the advice, and conducted themselves exceedingly indiscreetly.

He is a person of great abilities, and exceeding upright : and is like to be a very useful member of the community.

The conspiracy was the easier discovered, from its being known to many.

Not being fully acquainted with the subject, he could affirm no stronger than he did.

He was so deeply impressed with the subject, that few could speak nobler upon it.

We may credit his testimony, for he says express, that he saw the transaction.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities.

From these favourable beginnings, we may hope for a soon and prosperous issue.

He addressed several exhortations to them suitably to their circumstances.

Conformably to their vehemence of thought, was their vehemence of gesture.

We should implant in the minds of youth, such seeds and principles of piety and virtue, as are likely to take soonest and deepest root.

Such an amiable disposition will secure universal regard.

Such distinguished virtues seldom occur.

5. 'Tis more easier to build two chimneys than to maintain one.

The tongue is like a race-horse ; which runs the faster the lesser weight it carries.

The pleasures of the understanding are more preferable than those of the imagination, or of sense.

The nightingale sings : hers is the most sweetest voice in the grove.

The Most Highest hath created us for his glory, and our own happiness.

The Supreme Being is the most wisest, and most powerfulest, and the most best of beings.

6. Virtue confers the supremest dignity on man ; and should be his chiefest desire.

His assertion was more true than that of his opponent ; nay, the words of the latter were most untrue.

His work is perfect ; his brother's more perfect ; and his father's the most perfect of all.

He gave the fullest and the most sincere proof of the truest friendship.

7. A talent of this kind would, perhaps, prove the likeliest of any other to succeed.

He is the strongest of the two, but not the wisest.

He spoke with so much propriety, that I understood him the best of all the others, who spoke on the subject.

Eve was the fairest of all her daughters.

8. He spoke in a distinct enough manner to be heard by the whole assembly.

Thomas is equipped with a new pair of shoes, and a new pair of gloves : he is the servant of an old rich man.

The two first in the row are cherry-trees, the two others are pear-trees.

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively: as, “*a Christian, an infidel, a score, a thousand.*”

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number: as, “*The gardens, the houses, the stars.*”

The articles are often properly omitted; when used, they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature: as, “*Gold is corrupting; The sea is green; A lion is bold.*” Gram. 18th edit. p. 166.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.

Reason was given to a man to control his passions.

We have within us an intelligent principle, distinct from body and from matter.

A man is the noblest work of creation.

Wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.

Beware of drunkenness: it impairs understanding; wastes an estate; destroys a reputation; consumes the body; and renders the man of the brightest parts the common jest of the meanest clown.

He is a much better writer than a reader.

The king has conferred on him the title of a duke.

There are some evils of life, which equally affect prince and people.

We must act our part with a constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The virtues like his are not easily acquired. Such qualities honour the nature of man.

Purity has its seat in the heart; but extends its influence over so much of outward conduct, as to form the great and material part of a character.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

True charity is not the meteor, which occasionally glares ; but the luminary, which, in its orderly and regular course, dispenses benignant influence.

The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE IX. Gram. 18th edit. p. 167—169.

1. He has been much censured for conducting himself with a little attention to his business.

So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

His error was accompanied with so little contrition and candid acknowledgment, that he found a few persons to intercede for him.

There were so many mitigating circumstances attending his misconduct, particularly that of his open confession, that he found few friends who were disposed to interest themselves in his favour.

As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him.

2. The fear of shame, and desire of approbation, prevent many bad actions.

In this business he was influenced by a just and generous principle.

He was fired with desire of doing something, though he knew not yet, with distinctness, either end or means.

3. At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand.

At best, his gift was but a poor offering, when we consider his estate.

RULE X.

One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case : as, " My father's house ;" " Man's happiness ;" " Virtue's reward." Gram. 18th edit. p. 169.

My ancestors virtue is not mine.

His brothers offence will not condemn him.

I will not destroy the city for ten sake.

Nevertheless, Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care are natures gifts' for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

Wisdoms precepts' form the good mans interest and happiness.

They slew Varus, he that was mentioned before.

They slew Varus, who was him that I mentioned before.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE X. Gram. 18th edit. p. 170—174.

1. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot, to suffer great calamities.

Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation, was that of fishermen.

This measure gained the king, as well as the people's approbation.

Not only the counsel's and attorney's, but the judge's, opinion also, favoured his cause.

2. And he cast himself down at Jesus feet.

Moses rod was turned into a serpent.

For Herodias sake, his brother Philips wife.

If ye suffer for righteousness's sake, happy are ye.

Ye should be subject for conscience's sake.

3. They very justly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct.

They implicitly obeyed the protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates.

4. I bought the knives at Johnson's, the cutler's.

The silk was purchased at Brown's, the mercer's and harberdasher's.

Lord Feversham the general's tent.

This palace had been the grand sultan's Mahomet's.

I will not for David's thy father's sake.

He took refuge at the governor, the king's representative's.

Whose works are these? They are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's.

5. The world's government is not left to chance.

She married my son's wife's brother.

This is my wife's brother's partner's house.

It was necessary to have both the physician's and the surgeon's advice.

The extent of the prerogative of the king of England, is sufficiently ascertained.

6. This picture of the king's does not much resemble him.

These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy.

This estate of the corporation's is much encumbered.

That is the eldest son of the king of England's.

7. What can be the cause of the parliament neglecting so important a business?

Much depends on this rule being observed.

The time of William making the experiment at length arrived.

It is very probable that this assembly was called to clear some doubt which the king had, about the lawfulness of the Hollanders their throwing off the monarchy of Spain, and their withdrawing entirely their allegiance to that crown.

If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody suffering.

Such will ever be the effect of youth associating with vicious companions.

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case: as, "Truth ennobles her;" "She comforts me;" "They support us;" "Virtue rewards her followers." Gram. 18th edit. p. 175.

They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.

You have reason to dread his wrath, which one day will destroy ye both.

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth?

Ye, who were dead, hath he quickened.

Who did they entertain so freely?

The man who he raised from obscurity, is dead.

Ye only have I known of all the families of the earth.

He and they we know, but who are you?

She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply.

Who did they send to him on so important an errand?

That is the friend who you must receive cordially, and who you cannot esteem too highly.

He invited my brother and I to see and examine his library.

He who committed the offence, you should correct, not I who am innocent.

We should fear and obey the author of our being, even He who has power to reward or punish us for ever.

They who he had most injured, he had the greatest reason to love.

The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XI. Gram. 18th edit. p. 176, 178.

1. Though he now takes pleasure in them, he

will one day repent him of indulgences so unwarrantable.

The nearer his virtues approached him to the great example before him, the humbler he grew.

It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with the principles he professes.

2. To ingratiate with some, by traducing others, marks a base and despicable mind.

I shall premise with two or three general observations.

3. If such maxims, and such practices prevail, what has become of decency and virtue?

I have come according to the time proposed; but I have fallen upon an evil hour.

The mighty rivals are now at length agreed.

The influence of his corrupt example was then entirely ceased.

He was entered into the connexion, before the consequences were considered.

4.* Well may you be afraid; it is him indeed.

I would act the same part if I were him, or in his situation.

Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are them which testify of me.

Be composed: it is me: you have no cause for fear.

I cannot tell who has befriended me, unless it is him from whom I have received many benefits.

I know not whether it were them who conducted the business; but I am certain it was not him.

* When the verb *to be* is understood, it has the same case before and after it, as when it is expressed: as, "He seems the leader of the party;" "He shall continue steward;" "They appointed me executor;" "I supposed him a man of learning;" that is, "He seems to be the leader of the party," &c.—Nouns in Apposition are in the same case: as, "We named the man Pompey;" "They may term Charles a visionary but they cannot call him a deceiver;" "Horatius died a martyr;" "The gentle Sidney lived the shepherd's friend."

He so much resembled my brother, that, at first sight, I took it to be he.

After all their professions, is it possible to be them?

It could not have been her, for she always behaves discreetly.

If it was not him, who do you imagine it to have been?

Who do you think him to be?

Whom do the people say that we are?

5. Whatever others do, let thou and I act wisely.

Let them and we unite to oppose this growing evil.

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood: as, "Cease to do evil; learn to do well;" "We should be prepared to render an account of our actions."

The preposition to, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted: as, "I heard him say it;" instead of "to say it." Gram. 18th edit. p. 178.

It is better live on a little, than outlive a great deal.

You ought not walk too hastily.

I wish him not wrestle with his happiness.

I need not to solicit him to do a kind action.

I dare not to proceed so hastily, lest I should give offence.

I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE XII. Gram. 18th edit. p. 178, 179.

1. It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good mind to maintain its patience and tranquillity, under injuries and affliction, and to cordially forgive its oppressors.

It is the difference of their conduct, which makes us to approve the one, and to reject the other.

We should not be like many persons, to depreciate the virtues we do not possess.

To see young persons who are courted by health and pleasure, to resist all the allurements of vice, and to steadily pursue virtue and knowledge, is cheering and delightful to every good mind.

They acted with so much reserve, that some persons doubted them to be sincere.

And the multitude wondered, when they saw the lame to walk, and the blind to see.

RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away;" we should say, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away." Instead of, "I remember the family more than twenty years;" it should be, "I have remembered the family more than twenty years." Gram. 18th edit. p. 179.

The next new year's day, I shall be at school three years.

And he that was dead, sat up, and began to speak.

I should be obliged to him, if he will gratify me in that particular.

And the multitude wondered, when they saw the dumb to speak, the maimed to be whole, the lame walk, and the blind seeing.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days.

In the treasury belonging to the Cathedral in this city, is preserved with the greatest veneration, for upwards of six hundred years, a dish which they pretend to be made of emerald.

The court of Rome gladly laid hold on all the op-

portunities, which the imprudence, weakness, or necessities of princes, afford it, to extend its authority.

Fierce as he mov'd his silver shafts resound.

They maintained that scripture conclusion, that all mankind rise from one head.

John will earn his wages, when his service is completed.

Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life.

Be that as it will, he cannot justify his conduct.

I have been at London a year, and seen the king last summer.

After we visited London, we returned, content and thankful, to our retired and peaceful habitation.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE XIII. Gram. 18th edit. p. 179—183.

1. I purpose to go to London in a few months, and after I shall finish my business there, to proceed to America.

These prosecutions of William seem to be the most iniquitous measures pursued by the court, during the time that the use of parliaments was suspended.

From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.

I always intended to have rewarded my son according to his merit.

It would, on reflection, have given me great satisfaction, to relieve him from that distressed situation.

It required so much care, that I thought I should have lost it before I reached home.

We have done no more than it was our duty to have done.

He would have assisted one of his friends, if he could do it without injuring the other; but as that could not have been done, he avoided all interference.

Must it not be expected, that he would have defended an authority, which had been so long exercised without controversy?

These enemies of Christianity were confounded, whilst they were expecting to have found an opportunity to have betrayed its author.

His sea sickness was so great, that I often feared he would have died before our arrival.

If these persons had intended to deceive, they would have taken care to have avoided, what would expose them to the objections of their opponents.

It was a pleasure to have received his approbation of my labours; for which I cordially thanked him.

It would have afforded me still greater pleasure, to receive his approbation at an earlier period: but to receive it at all, reflected credit upon me.

To be censured by him, would soon have proved an insuperable discouragement.

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,
The young who labour, and the old who rest.

The doctor, in his lecture, said, that fever always produced thirst.

RULE XIV.

*Participles have the same government as the verbs have from which they are derived: as, "I am weary with hearing him;" "She is instructing us;" "The tutor is admonishing Charles." Gram. 18th edit. p. 183.**

ESTEEMING themselves wise, they became fools.
Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

* Though the participle is not a part of speech distinct from the verb, yet as it forms a particular and striking part of the verb, and has some rules and observations which are peculiar to it, we think it is entitled to a separate, distinctive consideration.

I could not avoid considering, in some degree, they as enemies to me; and he as a suspicious friend.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XIV. Gram. 18th edit. p. 183—186.

1. By observing of truth, you will command esteem, as well as secure peace.

He prepared them for this event, by the sending to them proper information.

A person may be great or rich by chance; but cannot be wise or good, without the taking pains for it.

Nothing could have made her so unhappy, as the marrying a man who possessed such principles.

The changing times and seasons, the removing and setting up kings, belong to Providence alone.

The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining of wisdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the supplying our wants; and riches upon the enjoying our superfluities.

Pliny, speaking of Cato the Censor's disapproving the Grecian orators, expressed himself thus.

Propriety of pronunciation is the giving to every word that sound, which the most polite usage of the language appropriates to it.

The not attending to this rule, is the cause of a very common error.

This was in fact a converting the deposite to his own use.

2. There will be no danger of their spoiling their faces, or of their gaining converts.

For his avoiding that precipice, he is indebted to his friend's care.

It was from our misunderstanding the directions, that we lost our way.

In tracing of his history, we discover little that is worthy of imitation.

By reading of books written by the best authors, his mind became highly improved.

3. By too eager pursuit, he run a great risk of being disappointed.

He had not long enjoyed repose, before he begun to be weary of having nothing to do.

He was greatly heated, and drunk with avidity.

Though his conduct was, in some respects, exceptionable, yet he dared not commit so great an offence, as that which was proposed to him.

A second deluge learning thus o'er-run :

And the monks finish'd what the Goths begun.

If some events had not fell out very unexpectedly, I should have been present.

He would have went with us, had he been invited.

He returned the goods which he had stole, and made all the reparation in his power.

They have chose the part of honour and virtue.

His vices have weakened his mind, and broke his health.

He had mistook his true interest, and found himself forsook by his former adherents.

The bread that has been eat is soon forgot.

No contentions have arose amongst them since their reconciliation.

The cloth had no seam, but was wove through-out.

The French language is spoke in every state in Europe.

His resolution was too strong to be shook by slight opposition.

He was not much restrained afterwards, having took improper liberties at first.

He has not yet wore off the rough manners, which he brought with him.

You who have forsook your friends, are entitled to no confidence.

They who have bore a part in the labour, shall share the rewards.

When the rules have been wantonly broke, there can be no plea for favour.

He writes as the best authors would have wrote, had they writ on the same subject.

He heapt up great riches, but past his time miserably.

He talkt and stampt with such vehemence, that he was suspected to be insane.

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a very sensible discourse; he spoke unaffectedly and forcibly, and was attentively heard by the whole assembly." Gram. 18th edit. p. 186.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live though our possessions are small.

From whence we may date likewise the period of this event.

It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous therefore to remonstrate.

He offered an apology, which being not admitted, he became submissive.

These things should be never separated.

Unless he have more government of himself, he will be always discontented.

Never sovereign was so much beloved by the people.

He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.

So well educated a boy gives great hopes to his friends.

Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also.

We always should prefer our duty to our pleasure.

It is impossible continually to be at work.

The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually.

Having not known, or having not considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success.

My opinion was given on rather a cursory perusal of the book.

It is too common with mankind, to be engrossed, and overcome totally, by present events.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily, to assist the government.

The following sentences exemplify the notes and observations under RULE XV. Gram. 18th edit. p. 187, 188.

1. They could not persuade him, though they were never so eloquent.

If some persons' opportunities were never so favourable, they would be too indolent to improve them.

2. He drew up a petition, where he too freely represented his own merits.

His follies had reduced him to a situation where he had much to fear, and nothing to hope.

It is reported that the prince will come here tomorrow.

George is active ; he walked there in less than an hour.

Where are you all going in such haste?

Whither have they been since they left the city?

3. Charles left the seminary too early, since when he has made very little improvement.

Nothing is better worth the while of young persons, than the acquisition of knowledge and virtue.

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, "Nor did they not perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him." "His language, though inelegant, is not ungrammatical;" that is, "it is grammatical." Gram. 18th edit. p. 189.

NEITHER riches nor honours, nor no such perishing goods, can satisfy the desires of an immortal spirit.

Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise.

We need not, nor do not, confine his operations to narrow limits.

I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present, nor at any other time.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

Nothing never affected her so much as this misconduct of her child.

Do not interrupt me yourselves, nor let no one disturb my retirement.

These people do not judge wisely, nor take no proper measures to effect their purpose.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

I have received no information on the subject, neither from him nor from his friend.

Precept nor discipline is not so forcible as example.

The king nor the queen was not all deceived in the business.

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, "I have heard a good character of her;" "From him that is needy turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient for them;" "We may be good and happy without riches." Gram. 18th edit. p. 189.

We are all accountable creatures, each for hisself. They willingly, and of theirselves, endeavoured to make up the difference.

He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company.

I hope it is not I who he is displeased with.

To poor we there is not much hope remaining.

Does that boy know who he speaks to? Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

What concord can subsist between those who commit crimes, and they who abhor them?

The person who I travelled with, has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey.

It is not I he is engaged with.

Who did he receive that intelligence from?

The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE XVII. Gram. 18th edit. p. 190—194.

1. To have no one whom we heartily wish well to, and whom we are warmly concerned for, is a deplorable state.

He is a friend whom I am highly indebted to.

2. On these occasions, the pronoun is governed by, and consequently agrees with, the preceding word.

They were refused entrance into, and forcibly driven from, the house.

3. We are often disappointed of things, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment.

I have frequently desired their company, but have always hitherto been disappointed in that pleasure.

4. She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind.

Her sobriety is no derogation to her understanding.

There was no water, and he died for thirst.

We can fully confide on none but the truly good.

I have no occasion of his services.

Many have profited from good advice.

Many ridiculous practices have been brought in vogue.

The error was occasioned by compliance to earnest entreaty.

This is a principle in unison to our nature.

We should entertain no prejudices to simple and rustic persons.

They are at present resolved of doing their duty.

That boy is known under the name of the Idler.

Though conformable with custom, it is not warrantable.

This remark is founded in truth.

His parents think on him, and his improvements, with pleasure and hope.

His excuse was admitted of by his master.

What went ye out for to see ?

There appears to have been a million men brought into the field.

His present was accepted of by his friends.

More than a thousand of men were destroyed.

It is my request, that he will be particular in speaking to the following points.

The Saxons reduced the greater part of Britain to their own power.

He lives opposite the Royal exchange.

Their house is situated to the north-east side of the road.

The performance was approved of by all who understood it.

He was accused with having acted unfairly.

She has an abhorrence to all deceitful conduct.

They were some distance from home, when the accident happened.

His deportment was adapted for conciliating regard.

My father writes me very frequently.

Their conduct was agreeable with their profession.

We went leisurely above stairs, and came hastily below. We shall write up stairs this forenoon, and down stairs in the afternoon.

The politeness of the world has the same resemblance with benevolence, that the shadow has with the substance.

He had a taste of such studies, and pursued them earnestly.

When we have had a true taste for the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish of those of vice.

How happy is it to know how to live at times by one's self, to leave one's self in regret, to find one's self again with pleasure! The world is then less necessary for us.

Civility makes its way among every kind of persons.

5. I have been to London, after having resided a year at France; and I now live in Islington.

They have just landed in Hull, and are going for Liverpool. They intend to reside some time at Ireland.

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of

verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Can-
dour is to be approved and practised;" "If thou sin-
cerely desire, and earnestly pursue virtue, she will
assuredly be found by thee, and prove a rich re-
ward;" "The master taught her and me to write;"
"He and she were school-fellows." Gram. 18th edit.
p. 194.

Professing regard, and to act differently, discover
a base mind.

Did he not tell me his fault, and entreated me to
forgive him?

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

If he understand the subject, and attends to it in-
dustriously, he can scarcely fail of success.

You and us enjoy many privileges.

If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them
is gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine,
and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that
which is gone astray?

She and him are very unhappily connected.

To be moderate in our views, and proceeding
temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way
to ensure success.

Between him and I there is some disparity of
years; but none between him and she.

By forming themselves on fantastic models, and
ready to vie with one another in the reigning follies,
the young begin with being ridiculous, and end with
being vicious and immoral.

*The following sentences exemplify the notes and
observations under RULE XVIII.* Gram. 18th edit. p.
195.

1. We have met with many disappointments; and,
if life continue, shall probably meet with many more.

Rank may confer influence, but will not necessa-
rily produce virtue.

He does not want courage, but is defective in sensibility.

These people have indeed acquired great riches, but do not command esteem.

Our season of improvement is short; and, whether used or not, will soon pass away.

He might have been happy, and is now fully convinced of it.

Learning strengthens the mind; and, if properly applied, will improve our morals too.

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, "If I were to write, he would not regard it;" "He will not be pardoned, unless he repent."

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature, require the indicative mood. "As virtue advances, so vice recedes;" "He is healthy, because he is temperate." Gram. 18th edit. p. 195.

If he acquires riches, they will corrupt his mind, and be useless to others.

Though he urges me yet more earnestly, I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.

I shall walk in the fields to-day, unless it rains.

As the governess were present, the children behaved properly.

She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.

Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly.

Though he were her friend, he did not attempt to justify her conduct.

Whether he improve or not, I cannot determine.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

Remember what thou wert, and be humble.

O! that his heart was tender, and susceptible of the woes of others.

Shall then this verse to future age pretend,
Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and friend?

The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XIX. Gram. 18th edit. p. 196—205.

1. Despise not any condition, lest it happens to be your own.

Let him that is sanguine, take heed lest he miscarries.

Take care that thou breakest not any of the established rules.

If he does but intimate his desire, it will be sufficient to produce obedience.

At the time of his return, if he is but expert in the business, he will find employment.

If he do but speak to display his abilities, he is unworthy of attention.

If he be but in health, I am content.

If he does promise, he will certainly perform.

Though he do praise her, it is only for her beauty.

If thou dost not forgive, perhaps thou wilt not be forgiven.

If thou do sincerely believe the truths of religion, act accordingly.

2. His confused behaviour made it reasonable to suppose that he were guilty.

He is so conscious of deserving the rebuke, that he dare not make any reply.

His apology was so plausible, that many befriended him, and thought he were innocent.

3. If one man prefer a life of industry, it is because he has an idea of comfort in wealth; if another prefers a life of gaiety, it is from a like idea concerning pleasure.

No one engages in that business, unless he aim at reputation, or hopes for some singular advantage.

Though the design be laudable, and is favourable to our interest, it will involve much anxiety and labour.

4. Unless he learns faster, he will be no scholar.

Though he falls, he shall not be utterly cast down.

On condition that he comes, I will consent to stay.

However that affair terminates, my conduct will be unimpeachable.

If virtue rewards us not so soon as we desire, the payment will be made with interest.

Till repentance composes his mind, he will be a stranger to peace.

Whether he confesses, or not, the truth will certainly be discovered.

If thou censurest uncharitably, thou wilt be entitled to no favour.

Though, at times, the ascent to the temple of virtue, appears steep and craggy, be not discouraged. Persevere until thou gainest the summit: there, all is order, beauty, and pleasure.

If Charlotte desire to gain esteem and love, she does not employ the proper means.

Unless the accountant deceive me, my estate is considerably improved.

Though self-government produce some uneasiness, it is light, when compared with the pain of vicious indulgence.

Whether he think as he speaks, time will discover.

If thou censure uncharitably, thou deservest no favour.

Though virtue appear severe, she is truly amiable.

Though success be very doubtful, it is proper that he endeavours to succeed.

5. If thou have promised, be faithful to thy engagement.

Though he have proved his right to submission, he is too generous to exact it.

Unless he have improved, he is unfit for the office.

6. If thou had succeeded, perhaps thou wouldst not be the happier for it.

Unless thou shall see the propriety of the measure, we shall not desire thy support.

Though thou will not acknowledge, thou canst not deny the fact.

7. If thou gave liberally, thou wilt receive a liberal reward.

Though thou did injure him, he harbours no resentment.

It would be well, if the report was only the misrepresentation of her enemies.

Was he ever so great and opulent, this conduct would debase him.

Was I to enumerate all her virtues, it would look like flattery.

Though I was perfect, yet would I not presume.

8. If thou may share in his labours, be thankful, and do it cheerfully.

Unless thou can fairly support the cause, give it up honourably.

Though thou might have foreseen the danger, thou couldst not have avoided it.

If thou could convince him, he would not act accordingly.

If thou would improve in knowledge, be diligent.

Unless thou should make a timely retreat, the danger will be unavoidable.

I have laboured and wearied myself, that thou may be at ease.

He enlarged on those dangers, that thou should avoid them.

9. Neither the cold or the fervid, but characters uniformly warm, are formed for friendship.

They are both praise-worthy, and one is equally deserving as the other.

He is not as diligent and learned as his brother.

I will present it to him myself, or direct it to be given to him.

Neither despise or oppose what thou dost not understand.

The house is not as commodious as we expected it would be.

I must, however, be so candid to own I have been mistaken.

There was something so amiable, and yet so piercing in his look, as affected me at once with love and terror.

————— “I gain’d a son;
And such a son, as all men hail’d me happy.”

The dog in the manger would not eat the hay himself, nor suffer the ox to eat it.

As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written.

We should faithfully perform the trust committed to us, or ingenuously relinquish the charge.

He is not as eminent, and as much esteemed as he thinks himself to be.

The work is a dull performance; and is neither capable of pleasing the understanding, or the imagination.

There is no condition so secure, as cannot admit of change.

This is an event, which nobody presumes upon, or is so sanguine to hope for.

We are generally pleased with any little accomplishments of body or mind.

10. Be ready to succour such persons who need thy assistance.

The matter was no sooner proposed, but he privately withdrew to consider it.

He has too much sense and prudence than to become a dupe to such artifices.

It is not sufficient that our conduct, as far as it respects others, appears to be unexceptionable.

The resolution was not the less fixed, that the secret was yet communicated to very few.

He opposed the most remarkable corruptions of the church of Rome, so as that his doctrines were embraced by great numbers.

He gained nothing further by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence.

He has little more of the scholar besides the name.

He has little of the scholar than the name.

They had no sooner risen, but they applied themselves to their studies.

From no other institution, besides the admirable one of juries, could so great a benefit be expected.

Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war.

Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided.

Germany ran the same risk as Italy had done.

No errors are so trivial, but they deserve to be corrected.

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction than or as, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or

understood : as, "Thou art wiser than I;" that is, "than I am." "They loved him more than me;" that is, "more than they loved me." "The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him;" that is, "than by him." Gram. 18th edit. p. 205.

In some respects, we have had as many advantages as them ; but in the article of a good library, they have had a greater privilege than us.

The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him ; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

Though she is not so learned as him, she is as much beloved and respected.

These people, though they possess more shining qualities, are not so proud as him, nor so vain as her.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and observations under RULE XX. Gram. 18th edit. p. 206.

1. Who betrayed her companion ? Not me.

Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed ? Not him.

Who related falsehoods to screen herself, and to bring an odium upon others ? Not me ; it was her.

There is but one in fault, and that is me.

Whether he will be learned or no, must depend on his application.

Charles XII. of Sweden, than who a more courageous person never lived, appears to have been destitute of the tender sensibilities of nature.

Salmasius (a more learned man than him has seldom appeared) was not happy at the close of life.

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Gram. 18th edit. p. 207.

I gladly shunned who gladly fled from me.

And this is it men mean by distributive justice, and is properly termed equity.

His honour, interest, religion, were all embarked in this undertaking.

When so good a man as Socrates fell a victim to the madness of the people, truth, virtue, religion, fell with him.

The fear of death, nor hope of life, could make him submit to a dishonest action.

An elegant house and furniture were, by this event, irrecoverably lost to the owner.

The examples which follow, are suited to the notes and observations under RULE XXI. Gram. 18th edit. p. 207—211.

1. These rules are addressed to none but the intelligent and the attentive.

The gay and the pleasing are, sometimes, the most insidious, and the most dangerous companions.

Old age will prove a joyless and a dreary season, if we arrive at it with an unimproved, or with a corrupted mind.

The more I see of his conduct, I like him better.

It is not only the duty, but interest of young persons, to be studious and diligent.

2. These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour.

Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends.

A taste for useful knowledge, will provide for us a great and noble entertainment, when others leave us.

Without firmness, nothing that is great can be undertaken; that is difficult or hazardous, can be accomplished.

The anxious man is the votary of riches; the negligent, of pleasure.

3. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity.

He has an affectionate brother, and an affectionate sister, and they live in great harmony.

We must guard against too great severity, and facility of manners.

We should often recollect what the wisest men have said and written, concerning human happiness and vanity.

That species of commerce will produce great gain or loss.

Many days, and even weeks, pass away unimproved.

This wonderful action struck the beholders with exceeding astonishment.

The people of this country possess a healthy climate and soil.

They enjoy also a free constitution and laws.

4. His reputation and his estate were both lost by gaming.

This intelligence not only excited our hopes, but fears too.

His conduct is not scandalous; and that is the best can be said of it.

This was the person whom calumny had greatly abused, and sustained the injustice with singular patience.

He discovered some qualities in the youth, of a disagreeable nature, and to him were wholly unaccountable.

The captain had several men died in his ship, of the scurvy.

He is not only sensible and learned, but is religious too.

The Chinese language contains an immense number of words; and who would learn them must possess a great memory.

By presumption and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt.

In the circumstances I was at that time, my troubles pressed heavily upon me.

He has destroyed his constitution, by the very same errors that so many have been destroyed.

5. He is temperate, he is disinterested, he is benevolent; he is an ornament to his family, and a credit to his profession.

Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened, and to be confirmed by principle.

Perseverance in laudable pursuits will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation.

It is happy for us, when we can calmly and deliberately look back on the past, and can quietly anticipate the future.

The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompensed even in this life.

All those possessed of any office, resigned their former commission.

If young persons were determined to conduct themselves by the rules of virtue, not only would they escape innumerable dangers, but command respect from the licentious themselves.

Charles was a man of learning, knowledge, and benevolence; and, what is still more, a true christian.

6. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world, will be often ruffled, and be often disturbed.

We often commend imprudently as well as censure imprudently.

How a seed grows up into a tree, and the mind acts upon the body, are mysteries which we cannot explain.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous! There is a God that judgeth in the earth.

7. Changes are almost continually taking place, in men and in manners, in opinions and in customs, in private fortunes and public conduct.

Averse either to contradict or blame, the too complaisant man goes along with the manners that prevail.

By this habitual indelicacy, the virgins smiled at what they blushed before.

They are now reconciled to what they could not formerly be prompted, by any considerations.

Censure is the tax which a man pays the public for being eminent.

Reflect on the state of human life, and the society of men, as mixed with good and with evil.

8. In all stations and conditions, the important relations take place, of masters and servants, and husbands and wives, and parents and children, and brothers and friends, and citizens and subjects.

Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family, nor his friends, nor his reputation.

Religious persons are often unjustly represented as persons of romantic character, visionary notions, unacquainted with the world, unfit to live in it.

No rank, station, dignity of birth, possessions, exempt men from contributing their share to public utility.

9. Oh, my father! Oh, my friend! how great has been my ingratitude!

Oh, piety! virtue! how insensible have I been to your charms!

10. That is a property most men have, or at least may attain.

Why do ye that, which is not lawful to do on the sabbath days?

The showbread, which is not lawful to eat, but for the priests alone.

Most, if not all the royal family, had quitted the place.

By these happy labours, they who sow and reap, will rejoice together.

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependent construction throughout should be carefully preserved. Gram. 18th edit. p. 212.

SEVERAL alterations and additions have been made to the work.

The first proposal was essentially different, and inferior to the second.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion.

Thou hearest the sound of the wind, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.

Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

The court of France, or England, was to have been the umpire.

In the reign of Henry II. all foreign commodities were plenty in England.

There is no talent so useful towards success in business, or which puts men more out of the reach of accidents, than that quality generally possessed by persons of cool temper, and is, in common language, called discretion.

The first project was to shorten discourse, by cutting polysyllables into one.

I shall do all I can, to persuade others to take the same measures for their cure which I have.

The greatest masters of critical learning differ among one another.

Micaiah said, if thou certainly return in peace, then hath not the Lord spoken by me.

I do not suppose, that we Britons want a genius, more than the rest of our neighbours.

The deaf man, whose ears were opened, and his tongue loosened, doubtless glorified the great Physician.

of Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season the year, pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring.

The multitude rebuked them, because they should hold their peace.

The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay, of many, might and probably were good.

It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors, and that of readers.

It was an unsuccessful undertaking; which, although it has failed, is no objection at all to an enterprise so well concerted.

The reward is his due, and it has already, or will hereafter, be given to him.

By intercourse with wise and experienced persons, who know the world, we may improve and rub off the rust of a private and retired education.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

No person was ever so perplexed, or sustained the mortifications, as he has done to day.

The Romans gave, not only the freedom of the city, but capacity for employments, to several towns in Gaul, Spain, and Germany.

Such writers have no other standard on which to form themselves, except what chances to be fashionable and popular.

Whatever we do secretly, shall be displayed and heard in the clearest light.

To the happiness of possessing a person of such uncommon merit, Boethius soon had the satisfaction of obtaining the highest honour his country could bestow.

CHAP. II.

Containing instances of false Syntax, promiscuously disposed.

SECT. I.

THOUGH great has been his disobedience and his folly, yet if he sincerely acknowledges his misconduct, he will be forgiven.

On these causes depend all the happiness or misery, which exist among men.

The property of James, I mean his books and furniture, were wholly destroyed.

This prodigy of learning, this scholar, critic, and antiquarian, were entirely destitute of breeding and civility.

That writer has given an account of the manner, in which Christianity has formerly been propagated among the heathens.

We adore the Divine Being, he who is from eternity to eternity.

Thou, Lord, who hath permitted affliction to come upon us, shall deliver us from it, in due time.

In this place, there were not only security, but an abundance of provisions.

By these attainments are the master honoured, and the scholars encouraged.

The sea appeared to be more than usually agitated.

Not one in fifty of those who call themselves deists, understand the nature of the religion they reject.

Virtue and mutual confidence is the soul

friendship. Where these are wanting, disgust or hatred often follow little differences.

Time and chance happeneth to all men; but every person do not consider who govern those powerful causes.

The active mind of man never or seldom rests satisfied with their present condition, howsoever prosperous.

Habits must be acquired of temperance and of self-denial, that we may be able to resist pleasure, and to endure pain, when either of them interfere with our duty.

The error of resting wholly on faith, or on works, is one of those seductions which most easily misleads men; under the semblance of piety, on the one hand, and of virtue on the other hand.

It was no exaggerated tale; for she was really in that sad condition that her friend represented her.

An army present a painful sight to a feeling mind.

The enemies who we have most to fear, are those of our own hearts.

Thou art the Messiah, the Son of God, who was to come into the world, and hast been so long promised and desired.

Thomas disposition is better than his brothers; and he appears to be the happiest man, but some degree of trouble is all mens portion.

Though remorse sleep sometimes during prosperity, it will awake surely in adversity.

It is an invariable law to our present condition, that every pleasure that are pursued to excess, convert themselves into poison.

If a man brings into the solitary retreat of age, a vacant, an unimproved mind, where no knowledge dawns, no ideas rise, which within itself has nothing to feed upon, many a heavy and many a comfortless day he must necessarily pass.

I cannot yield to such dishonourable conduct,

neither at the present moment of difficulty, nor, I trust, under no circumstance whatever.

Themistocles concealed the enterprises of Pausanias, either thinking it base to betray the secrets trusted to his confidence, or imagined it impossible for such dangerous and ill-concerted schemes to take effect.

Pericles gained such an ascendant over the minds of the Athenians, that he might be said to attain a monarchical power in Athens.

Christ did applaud the liberality of the poor widow, who he had seen casting her two mites in the treasury.

A multiplicity of little kind offices, in persons frequently conversant with each other, is the bands of society and of friendship.

To do good to them that hate us, and, on no occasion, to seek revenge, is the duty of a Christian.

If a man profess a regard for the duties of religion, and neglect that of morality, that man's religion is vain.

Affluence might give us respect, in the eyes of the vulgar, but will not recommend us to the wise and good.

The polite, accomplished libertine, is but miserable amidst all his pleasures: the rude inhabitant of Lapland is happier than him.

The cheerful and the gay, when warmed by pleasure and by mirth, lose that sobriety and that self-denial, which is essential to the support of virtue.

SECT. II.

THERE were, in the metropolis, much to amuse them, as well as many things to excite disgust.

How much is real virtue and merit exposed to suffer the hardships of a stormy life!

This is one of the duties which requires peculiar circumspection.

More complete happiness than that I have described, seldom falls to the lot of mortals.

There are principles in man, which ever have, and ever will incline him to offend.

Whence have there arose such a great variety of opinions and tenets in religion?

Its stature is less than that of a man; but its strength and agility much greater.

They that honour me, them will I honour.

He summonses me to attend, and I must summons the others.

Then did the officer lay hold of him, and executed him immediately.

Who is that person whom I saw you introduce, and present him to the duke?

I offer observations that a long and chequered pilgrimage have enabled me to make on man.

Every church and sect of people have a set of opinions peculiar to themselves.

May thou as well as me, be meek, patient, and forgiving.

These men were under high obligations to have adhered to their friend in every situation of life.

After I visited Europe, I returned to America.

Their example, their influence, their fortune, every talent they possess, dispenses blessings on all around them.

When a string of such sentences succeed one another, the effect is disagreeable.

I have lately been in Gibraltar, and have seen the commander in chief.

Propriety of pronunciation, is the giving to every word the sound which the politest usage of the language appropriates to it.

The book is printed very neat, and on a fine wove paper.

The fables of the ancients are many of them highly instructive.

He resembles one of those solitary animals, that has been forced from its forest, to gratify human curiosity.

There is not, nor ought not to be, such a thing as constructive treason.

He is a new created knight, and his dignity sits awkward on him.

Hatred or revenge are things deserving of censure, wherever they are found to exist.

If you please to employ your thoughts on that subject, you would easily conceive our miserable condition.

His speech contains one of the grossest and infamous calumnies which ever was uttered.

A too great variety of studies dissipate and weaken the mind.

Those two authors have each of them their merit.

James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement.

The not attending to this rule, is the source of a very common error.

Calumny and detraction are sparks, which if you do not blow, they will go out of themselves.

Clelia is a vain woman, whom if we do not flatter, she will be disgusted.

That celebrated work was nearly ten years published, before its importance was at all understood.

Ambition is so insatiable that it will make any sacrifices to attain its objects.

A great mass of rocks thrown together by the hand of nature, with wildness and confusion, strike the mind with more grandeur, than if they were adjusted to one another with the accuratest symmetry.

SECT. III.

HE showed a spirit of forgiveness, and a magnanimity, that does honour to human nature.

They that honour me, I will honour; and them that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence.

Having thus began to throw off the restraints of reason, he was soon hurried into deplorable excesses.

These arts have enlightened, and will enlighten, every person who shall attentively study them.

When we succeed in our plans, its not to be attributed always to ourselves; the aid of others often promote the end, and claim our acknowledgment.

Their intentions were good; but wanting prudence, they mist the mark for which they aimed.

I have not, nor shall not consent to a proposal so unjust.

We have subjected ourselves to much expense, that thou may be well educated.

This treaty was made at earl Moreton the governor's castle.

Be especially careful, that thou givest no offence to the aged or helpless.

The business was no sooner opened, but it was cordially acquiesced in.

As to his general conduct, he deserved punishment as much, or more than his companion. He left a son of a singular character, and behaved so ill that he was put in prison.

If he does but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward.

I beg the favour of your acceptance of a copy of a view of the manufactories of the West Riding of the county of York.

I intended to have written the letter, before he urged me to it; and, therefore, he has not all the merit of it.

All the power of ridicule, aided by the desertion of friends, and the diminution of his estate, were not able to shake his principles.

In his conduct was treachery, and in his words, faithless professions.

Though the measure be mysterious, it is worthy of attention.

Be solicitous to aid such deserving persons, who appear to be destitute of friends.

Ignorance, or the want of light, produce sensuality, covetousness, and those violent contests with others about trifles, which occasions so much misery and crimes in the world.

He will one day reap the reward of his labour, if he is diligent and attentive. Till that period comes, let him be contented and patient.

To the resolutions which we have, upon due consideration, once adopted as rules of conduct, let us adhere firmly.

He has little more of the great man besides the title.

Though he was my superior in knowledge, he would not have thence a right to impose his sentiments.

That picture of the emperor's, is a very exact resemblance of him.

How happy are the virtuous, who can rest on the protection of the powerful arm, who made the earth and the heaven!

Prosperity and adversity may be improved equally; both the one and the other proceeds from the same author.

He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly.

The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject.

The language of Divine Providence to all human agents, is, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no further."

Idle persons imagine, howsoever deficient they be in point of duty, they consult at least their own satisfaction.

Good as the cause is, it is one from which numbers are deserted.

The man is prudent which speaks little.

SECT. IV.

HE acted independent of foreign assistance.

Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. All float on the surface of the river, which is running to a boundless ocean, with a swift current.

The winter has not been as severe as we expected it to have been.

Temperance, more than medicines, are the proper means of curing many diseases.

They understand the practical part better than him; but he is much better acquainted with the theory than them.

When we have once drawn the line, by intelligence and precision, between our duty and sin, the line we ought on no occasion to transgress.

All those distinguished by extraordinary talents, have extraordinary duties to perform.

No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate for the cause of toleration.

His conduct was so provoking, that many will condemn him, and a few will pity him.

The peoples happiness is the statesmans honour.

We are in a perilous situation. On one side, and the other, dangers meet us; and each extreme shall be pernicious to virtue.

Several pictures of the Sardinian king were transmitted to France.

When I last saw him, he had grown considerably.

If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exercise is the great instrument for promoting both.

If it were them who acted so ungratefully, they are doubly in fault.

Whether virtue promotes our interest or no, we must adhere to her dictates.

We should be studious to avoid too much indulgence, as well as restraint, in our management of children.

No human happiness is so complete, as does not contain some imperfection.

His father cannot hope for this success, unless his son gives better proofs of genius, or applies himself with indefatigable labour.

The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative.

The conduct which has been mentioned, is one of those artifices which seduces men most easily, under appearance of benevolence.

This is the person who we are so much obliged to, and who we expected to have seen, when the favour was conferred.

He is a person of great property, but does not possess the esteem of his neighbours.

They were solicitous to ingratiate with those, who it was dishonourable to favour.

The great diversity which takes place among men, is not owing to a distinction that nature made in their original powers, as much as to the superior diligence, with which some have improved those powers beyond others.

While we are unoccupied in what is good, evil is at hand continually.

Not a creature is there that moves, nor a vegetable that grows, but what, when minutely examined, furnished materials of pious admiration.

What can be the reason of the committee having delayed this business?

I know not whether Charles was the author, but I understood it to be he.

A good and well-cultivated mind, is far more preferable than rank or riches.

Charity to the poor, when it is governed by knowledge and prudence, there are no persons who will not admit it to be a virtue.

His greatest concern, and highest enjoyment, were to be approved in the sight of his Creator.

Let us not set our hearts on such a mutable, such an unsatisfying world.

SECT. V.

SHALL you attain success, without that preparation, and escape dangers without that precaution, which is required of others?

When we see bad men to be honoured and prosperous in the world, it is some discouragement to virtue.

The furniture was all purchased at Wentworth's the joiner's.

Every member of the body, every bone, joint, and muscle, lie exposed to many disorders; and the greatest prudence or precaution, or the deepest skill of the physician, are not sufficient to prevent them.

It is right said, that though faith justify us, yet works must justify our faith.

If an academy is established for the cultivation of our language, let them stop the license of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of French.

It is of great consequence that a teacher firmly believes, both the truth and importance of those principles which he inculcates upon others; and that he not only speculatively believes them, but has a lively and serious feeling of them.

It is not the uttering, or the hearing certain words, that constitute the worship of the Almighty. It is the heart that praises, or prays. If the heart accompany not the words that are spoken, we offer a sacrifice of fools.

Neither flatter or contemn the rich or the great.

He has travelled much, and passed through many stormy seas and lands.

You must be sensible that there is, and can be no other person but me, who could give the information desired.

To be patient, resigned, and thankful, under afflictions and disappointments, demonstrate genuine piety.

Alvarez was a man of corrupt principles, and of detestable conduct; and, what is still worse, gloried in his shame.

As soon as the sense of a Supreme Being is lost, so soon the great check is taken off which keep under restraint the passions of men. Mean desires, low pleasures, takes place of the greater and the nobler sentiments which reason and religion inspires.

We should be careful not to follow the example of many persons, to censure the opinions, manners, and customs of others, merely because they are foreign to us.

Steady application, as well as genius and abilities, are necessary to produce eminence.

There is, in that seminary, several students considerably skilled in mathematical knowledge.

If Providence clothe the grass of the field, and shelters and adorns the flowers that every where grows wild amongst it, will he not clothe and protect his servants and children much more?

We are too often hurried with the violence of passion, or with the allurements of pleasure.

High hopes, and florid views, is a great enemy to tranquillity.

Year after year steal something from us; till the decaying fabric totters of itself, and crumbles at length into dust.

I intended to have finished the letter before the bearer called, that he might not have been detained; but I was prevented by company.

George is the most learned and accomplished of all the other students, that belong to the seminary.

This excellent and well written treatise, with others that might be mentioned, were the foundation of his love of study.

There can be no doubt but that the pleasures of the mind excel those of sense.

SECT. VI.

THE grand temple consisted of one great, and several smaller edifices.

Many would exchange gladly their honours, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humbler station, which you are now dissatisfied with.

Though the scene was a very affecting one, Louis showed a little emotion on the occasion.

The climate of England is not so pleasant as those of France, Spain, or Italy.

Much of the good and evil that happens to us in this world, are owing to apparently undesigned and fortuitous events: but it is the Supreme Being which secretly directs and regulates all things.

To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly culpable.

This task was the easier performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it.

She lamented the unhappy fate of Lucretia, who seemed to her another name for chastity.

He has not yet cast off all the regard for decency; and this is the most that can be advanced in his favour.

The girls school was better conducted formerly than the boys.

The disappointments he has met with, or the loss of his much-loved friend, has occasioned a total derangement of his mental powers.

The concourse of people were so great, that with difficulty we passed through them.

All the women, children, and treasure, which remained in the city, fell under the victor's power.

They have already made great progress in their studies, and, if attention and diligence continues, will soon fulfil the expectations of their friends.

It is amazing his propensity to this vice, against every principle of interest and honour.

These kind of vices, though they inhabit the upper circles of life, are not less pernicious, than those we meet with amongst the lowest of men.

He acted agreeable to the dictates of prudence, though he were in a situation exceeding delicate.

If I had known the distress of my friend, it would be my duty to have relieved him: and it would always have yielded me pleasure to grant him that relief.

They admired the countryman's, as they called him, candour and uprightness.

The new set of curtains did not correspond to the old pair of blinds.

The tutor commends him for being more studious than any other pupils of the school.

Two principles in human nature reign;
 Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain:
 Nor that a good, nor this a bad we call;
 Each works its end, to move or govern all.

Temperance and exercise, howsoever little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health.

He has greatly blessed me; yes, even I, who, loaded with kindness, hath not been sufficiently grateful.

No persons feel the distresses of others, so much as them that have experienced distress themselves.

SECT. VII.

CONSTANTINOPLE was the point, in which was concentrated the learning and science of the world.

Disgrace not your station, by that grossness of sensuality, that levity of dissipation, or that insolence of rank, which bespeak a little mind.

A circle, a square, a triangle, or a hexagon, please the eye by their regularity, as beautiful figures.

His conduct was equally unjust as dishonourable.

Though, at first, he begun to defend himself, yet, when the proofs appeared against him, he dared not any longer to contend.

Many persons will not believe but what they are free from prejudices.

The pleasure or pain of one passion, differ from those of another.

The rise and fall of the tides, in this place, makes a difference of about twelve feet.

Five and seven make twelve, and one makes thirteen.

He did not know who to suspect.

I had intended yesterday to have walked out, but I have been again disappointed.

The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequence.

If the acquisitions he has made, and qualified him to be a useful member of society, should have been misapplied, he will be highly culpable.

There was much spoke and wrote on each side of the question; but I have chose to suspend my decision.

Was there no bad men in the world, who vex and distress the good, they might appear in the light of harmless innocence; but could have no opportunity for displaying fidelity and magnanimity, patience and fortitude.

The most ignorant, and the most savage tribes of men, when they have looked round on the earth, and on the heavens, could not avoid ascribing their origin to some invisible, designing cause, and felt a propensity to adore their Creator.

Let us not forget, that something more than

gentleness and modesty, something more than complacency of temper and affability of manners, are requisite to form a worthy man, or a true Christian.

One of the first, and the most common extreme in moral conduct, is placing all virtue in justice, or in generosity.

It is an inflexible regard to principle, which has ever marked the characters of them who distinguished themselves eminently in public life; who patronised the cause of justice against powerful oppressors; in critical times, have supported the falling rights and liberties of men; and reflected honour on their nation and country.

When it is with regard to trifles, that diversity or contrariety of opinions show themselves, it is childish in the last degree, if this becomes the ground of estranged affection. When, from such a cause, there arise any breach of friendship, human weakness is discovered then in a mortifying light. In matters of serious moment, the sentiments of the best and worthiest might vary from that of their friends, according as their lines of life diverge, or as their temper, and habits of thought, presents objects under different points of view. But with candid and liberal minds, unity of affection still will be preserved.

Desires and wishes are the first spring of action. When they become exorbitant, the whole of the character is like to be tainted. If we should suffer our fancies to create to themselves, worlds of ideal happiness; if we should feed our imagination with plans of opulence and of splendour; if we should fix to our wishes certain stages of a high advancement, or certain degrees of an uncommon reputation, as the sole station of our felicity; the assured consequence shall be, that we will become unhappy under our present state; that we shall be unfit for acting the part, and for discharging the duties that belong to it; and we shall discompose the peace and order of our minds, and shall foment many hurtful passions.

Maria always appears amiably. She never speaks severe or contemptuous.*

* Young persons who study grammar, find it difficult to decide, in particular constructions, whether an adjective or an adverb ought to be used. A few observations on this point may serve to inform their judgment, and direct their determination.—They should carefully attend to the definitions of the adjective and the adverb; and consider whether, in the case in question, *quality*, or *manner*, is indicated. In the former case, an adjective is proper; in the latter, an adverb. A number of examples will illustrate this direction, and prove useful on other occasions.

She looks cold—She looks coldly on him.

He feels warm—He feels warmly the insult offered to him.

He became sincere and virtuous—He became sincerely virtuous.

She lives free from care—He lives freely at another's expense.

Harriet always appears neat—She dresses neatly.

Charles has grown great by his wisdom—He has grown greatly in reputation.

They now appear happy—They now appear happily in earnest.

The statement seems exact—The statement seems exactly in point.

The verb *to be*, in all its moods and tenses, generally requires the word immediately connected with it to be an adjective, not an adverb; and, consequently, when this verb can be substituted for any other, without varying the sense or the construction, that other verb must also be connected with an adjective. The following sentences elucidate these observations: "This is agreeable to our interest; That behaviour was not suitable to his station; Rules should be conformable to sense:" "The rose smells sweet; How sweet the hay smells! How delightful the country appears! How pleasant the fields look! The clouds look dark; How black the sky looked! The apple tastes sour; How bitter the plums tasted! He feels happy." In all these sentences, we can, with perfect propriety, substitute some tenses of the verb *to be* for the other verbs. But in the following sentences, we cannot do this: "The dog smells disagreeably; George feels exquisitely; How pleasantly he looks at us!"

The directions contained in this note are offered as useful, not as complete and unexceptionable. Anomalies in language every where encounter us: but we must not reject rules, because they are attended with exceptions.

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.



CHAP. I.

*Sentences which require the application of the Comma,
disposed under the particular Rules.*



RULE I. Gram. 18th edit. p. 258.

THE tear of repentance brings its own relief.

Manhood is disgraced by the consequences of neglected youth.

Idleness is the great fomentor of all corruptions in the human heart.

It is honourable to be a friend to the unfortunate.

All finery is a sign of littleness.

Slovenliness and indelicacy of character commonly go hand in hand.

The friend of order has made half his way to virtue.

Too many of the pretended friendships of youth are mere combinations in pleasure.

The indulgence of harsh dispositions is the introduction to future misery.

The intermixture of evil in human society serves to exercise the suffering graces and virtues of the good.

RULE II.

Gentleness is in truth the great avenue to mutual enjoyment.

Charity like the sun brightens all its objects.

The tutor by instruction and discipline lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour.

Trials in this stage of being are the lot of man.

No assumed behaviour can always hide the real character.

The best men often experience disappointments.

Advice should be seasonably administered.

RULE III.

Self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospect of many a youth.

In our health life possessions connexions pleasures there are causes of decay imperceptibly working.

Discomposed thoughts agitated passions and a ruffled temper poison every pleasure of life.

Vicissitudes of good and evil of trials and consolations fill up the life of man.

Health and peace a moderate fortune and a few friends sum up all the undoubted articles of temporal felicity.

We have no reason to complain of the lot of man or of the world's mutability.

RULE IV.

An idle trifling society is near a kin to such as is corrupting.

Conscious guilt renders us mean-spirited timorous and base.

An upright mind will never be at a loss to discern what is just and true lovely honest and of good report.

The vicious man is often looking round him with anxious and fearful circumspection.

True friendship will at all times avoid a careless or rough behaviour.

Time brings a gentle and powerful opiate to all misfortunes.

RULE V.

The man of virtue and honour will be trusted relied upon and esteemed.

Deliberate slowly execute promptly.

A true friend unbosoms freely advises justly assists readily adventures boldly takes all patiently defends resolutely and continues a friend unchangeably.

Sensuality contaminates the body depresses the understanding deadens the moral feelings of the heart and degrades man from his rank in the creation.

Idleness brings forward and nourishes many bad passions.

We must stand or fall by our own conduct and character.

The man of order catches and arrests the hours as they fly.

The great business of life is to be employed in doing justly loving mercy and walking humbly with our Creator.

RULE VI.

This unhappy person had often been seriously affectionately admonished but in vain.

To live soberly righteously and piously comprehends the whole of our duty.

When thy friend is calumniated openly and boldly espouse his cause.

Benefits should be long and gratefully remembered.

RULE VII.

True gentleness is native feeling heightened and improved by principle.

The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness.

Human affairs are in continual motion and fluctuation altering their appearance every moment and passing into some new forms.

What can be said to alarm those of their danger who intoxicated with pleasures become giddy and insolent ; who flattered by the illusions of prosperity make light of every serious admonition which their friends and the changes of the world give them ?

RULE VIII.

If from any internal cause a man's peace of mind be disturbed in vain we load him with riches or honours.

Gentleness delights above all things to alleviate distress ; and if it cannot dry up the falling tear to sooth at least the grieving heart.

Wherever Christianity prevails it has discouraged and in some degree abolished slavery.

We may rest assured that by the steady pursuit of virtue we shall obtain and enjoy it.

RULE IX.

Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal study.

To you my worthy benefactors am I indebted under Providence for all I enjoy.

Canst thou expect thou betrayer of innocence to escape the hand of vengeance ?

Come then companion of my toils let us take fresh courage persevere and hope to the end.

RULE X.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misfortunes.

Virtue abandoned and conscience reproaching us we become terrified with imaginary evils.

Charles having been deprived of the help of tutors his studies became totally neglected.

To prevent further altercation I submitted to the terms proposed.

To enjoy present pleasure he sacrificed his future ease and reputation.

To say the least they have betrayed great want of prudence.

RULE XI.

Hope the balm of life soothes us under every misfortune.

Content the offspring of virtue dwells both in retirement and in the active scenes of life.

Confucius the great Chinese philosopher was eminently good as well as wise.

The patriarch Joseph is an illustrious example of chastity resignation and filial affection.

RULE XII.

Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life as the relaxed and feeble state of an indolent mind.

The more a man speaks of himself the less he likes to hear another talked of.

Nothing more strongly inculcates resignation than the experience of our own inability to guide ourselves.

The friendships of the world can subsist no longer than interest cements them.

Expect no more from the world than it is able to afford you.

RULE XIII.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but he cannot enjoy.

Contrition though it may melt ought not to sink or overpower the heart of a Christian.

The goods of this world were given to man for his occasional refreshment not for his chief felicity.

It is the province of superiors to direct of inferiors to obey; of the learned to be instructive of the ignorant to be docile; of the old to be communicative of the young to be attentive and diligent.

Though unavoidable calamities make a part yet they make not the chief part of the vexations and sorrows that distress human life.

An inquisitive and meddling spirit often interrupts the good order and breaks the peace of society.

RULE XIV.

Vice is not of such a nature that we can say to it "Hitherto shalt thou come and no further."

One of the noblest of the Christian virtues is "to love our enemies."

Many too confidently say to themselves "My mountain stands strong and it shall never be removed."

We are strictly enjoined "not to follow a multitude to do evil."

RULE XV.

The gentle mind is like the smooth stream which reflects every object in its just proportion and in its fairest colours.

Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load you with dishonour.

Blind must that man be who discerns not the most striking marks of a Divine government exercised over the world.

It is labour only which gives the relish to pleasure.

In that unaffected civility which springs from a gentle mind there is an incomparable charm.

They who raise envy will easily incur censure.

Many of the evils which occasion our complaints of the world are wholly imaginary.

He who is good before invisible witnesses is eminently so before the visible.

His conduct so disinterested and generous was universally approved.

RULE XVI.

The fumes which arise from a heart boiling with violent passions never fail to darken and trouble the understanding.

If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day we overcharge the morrow with a burden which belongs not to it.

By whatever means we may at first attract the attention we can hold the esteem and secure the hearts of others only by amiable dispositions and the accomplishments of the mind.

If the mind sow not corn it will plant thistles.

One day is sufficient to scatter our prosperity and bring it to nought.

Graceful in youth are the tears of sympathy and the heart that melts at the tale of wo.

The ever active and restless power of thought if not employed about what is good will naturally and unavoidably engender evil.

He who formed the heart certainly knows what passes within it.

To be humble and modest in opinion to be vigilant and attentive in conduct to distrust fair appearances and to restrain rash desires are instructions which the darkness of our present state should strongly inculcate.

RULE XVII.

The greatest misery is to be condemned by our own hearts.

The greatest misery that we can endure is to be condemned by our own hearts.

Charles's highest enjoyment was to relieve the distressed and to do good.

The highest enjoyment that Charles ever experienced was to relieve the distressed and to do good.

RULE XVIII.

If opulence increases our gratifications it increases in the same proportion our desires and demands.

He whose wishes respecting the possessions of this world are the most reasonable and bounded is likely to lead the safest and for that reason the most desirable life.

By aspiring too high we frequently miss the happiness which by a less ambitious aim we might have gained.

By proper management we prolong our time: we live more in a few years than others do in many.

In your most secret actions suppose that you have all the world for witnesses.

In youth the habits of industry are most easily acquired.

What is the right path few take the trouble of inquiring.

RULE XIX.

Providence never intended that any state here should be either completely happy or entirely miserable.

As a companion he was severe and satirical; as a friend captious and dangerous; in his domestic sphere harsh jealous and irascible.

If the Spring put forth no blossoms in Summer there will be no beauty and in Autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement manhood will be contemptible and old age miserable.

RULE XX.

Be assured then that order frugality and economy are the necessary supports of every personal and private virtue.

I proceed secondly to point out the proper state of our temper with respect to one another.

Here every thing is in stir and fluctuation; there all is serene steady and orderly.

I shall make some observations first on the external and next on the internal condition of man.

Sometimes timidity and false shame prevent our opposing vicious customs; frequently expectation and interest impel us strongly to comply.

CHAP. II.

Sentences requiring the insertion of the Semicolon and Comma. Gram. 18th edit. p. 264.

THAT darkness of character where we can see no heart those foldings of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate present an object unamiable in every season of life but particularly odious in youth.

To give an early preference to honour above gain when they stand in competition to despise every advantage which cannot be attained without dishonest arts to brook no meanness and to stoop to no dissimulation are the indications of a great mind the presages of future eminence and usefulness in life.

As there is a worldly happiness which God perceives to be no other than disguised misery as there are worldly honours which in his estimation are reproach so there is a worldly wisdom which in his sight is foolishness.

The passions are the chief destroyers of our peace the storms and tempests of the moral world.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship
hell of fierceness and animosity.

The path of truth is a plain and a safe path that of
falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth
and it has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Life with a swift though insensible course glides
away and like a river which undermines its banks
gradually impairs our state.

The violent spirit like troubled waters renders
back the images of things distorted and broken and
communicates to them all that disordered motion
which arises solely from its own agitation.

Levity is frequently the forced production of folly
or vice cheerfulness is the natural offspring of wis-
dom and virtue only.

Persons who live according to order may be com-
pared to the celestial bodies which move in regular
courses and by stated laws whose influence is bene-
ficient whose operations are quiet and tranquil.

CHAP. III.

Sentences requiring the application of the Colon, &c.
Gram. 18th edit. p. 265.

THE three great enemies to tranquillity are vice
superstition and idleness vice which poisons and dis-
turbs the mind with bad passions superstition which
fills it with imaginary terrors idleness which loads it
with tediousness and disgust.

To sail on the tranquil surface of an unruffled lake
and to steer a safe course through a troubled and
stormy ocean require different talents and alas! hu-
man life oftener resembles the stormy ocean than
the unruffled lake.

When we look forward to the year which is beginning what do we behold there? All my brethren is a blank to our view a dark unknown presents itself.

Happy would the poor man think himself if he could enter on all the treasures of the rich and happy for a short time he might be but before he had long contemplated and admired his state his possessions would seem to lessen and his cares would grow.

By doing or at least endeavouring to do our duty to God and man by acquiring an humble trust in the mercy and favour of God through Jesus Christ by cultivating our minds and properly employing our time and thoughts by governing our passions and our temper by correcting all unreasonable expectations from the world and from men and in the midst of worldly business habituating ourselves to calm retreat and serious recollection by such means as these it may be hoped that through the Divine blessing our days shall flow in a stream as unruffled as the human state admits.

A metaphor is a comparison expressed in an abridged form but without any of the words that denote comparison as "To the upright there ariseth light in darkness."

All our conduct towards men should be influenced by this important precept "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Philip III. king of Spain when he drew near the end of his days seriously reflecting on his past life and greatly affected with the remembrance of his mispent time expressed his deep regret in these terms "Ah! how happy would it have been for me had I spent in retirement these twenty-three years that I have possessed my kingdom."

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed whilst the heart aches within though folly may laugh guilt will sting.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless at once wisdom is the repose of minds.

CHAP. IV.

*Sentences which require the insertion of the Period, &c.** Gram. 18th edit. p. 266.

THE absence of Evil is a real Good Peace Quiet exemption from pain should be a continual feast

Worldly happiness ever tends to destroy itself by corrupting the heart It fosters the loose and the Violent passions It engenders noxious habits and taints the mind with false Delicacy which makes it feel a Thousand unreal Evils

Feeding the hungry clothing the Naked comforting the afflicted yield more pleasure than we receive from those actions which respect only Ourselves Benevolence may in this view be termed the most refined self-love

The resources of Virtue remain entire when the Days of trouble come They remain with us in Sickness as in Health in Poverty as in the midst of Riches in our dark and solitary Hours no less than when surrounded with friends and cheerful Society The mind of a good man is a kingdom to him and he can always enjoy it

We ruin the Happiness of life when we attempt to raise it too high A tolerable and comfortable State is all that we can propose to ourselves on Earth Peace and Contentment not Bliss nor Tran-

* As every learner is supposed to know, that the first word in a sentence must have a capital letter, there would be little exercise of his judgment, in applying the period, if no words were distinguished by capital letters, but such as propriety required. The compiler has, therefore, in this and the following chapters, affixed capitals to many words, which should properly begin with small letters. This method, besides the use chiefly intended, will also serve to exercise the student in the proper application of capital letters.

sport are the full Portion of Man Perfect joy is reserved for Heaven

If we look around us we shall perceive that the Whole Universe is full of Active Powers Action is indeed the Genius of Nature by Motion and exertion the System of Being is preserved in Vigour By its different parts always acting in Subordination one to another the Perfection of the Whole is carried on The Heavenly Bodies perpetually revolve Day and Night incessantly repeat their appointed course Continual operations are going on in the Earth and in the Waters Nothing stands still

Constantine the Great was advanced to the sole Dominion of the Roman World A D 325 and soon after openly professed the Christian Faith

The Letter concludes with this Remarkable Post-script " P S Though I am innocent of the Charge and have been bitterly persecuted yet I cordially forgive my Enemies and Persecutors"

The last Edition of that valuable Work was carefully compared with the Original MS

CHAP. V.

Sentences requiring the application of the Dash; of the Notes of Interrogation and Exclamation; and of the Parenthetical characters. Gram. 18th edit. p. 267.

BEAUTY and strength combined with Virtue and Piety how lovely in the sight of men how pleasing to Heaven peculiarly pleasing because with every Temptation to deviate they voluntarily walk in the Path of Duty.

Something there is more needful than expense
And something previous e'en to taste 'tis sense

" I'll live to-morrow" will a wise man say
'To-morrow is too late then live to-day.

Gripus has long been ardently endeavouring to fill his Chest and lo it is now full Is he happy and does he use it Does he gratefully think of the Giver of all good Things Does he distribute to the Poor Alas these Interests have no Place in his breast.

What is there in all the pomp of the world the Enjoyments of Luxury the Gratification of Passion comparable to the tranquil Delight of a good Conscience.

To lie down on the Pillow after a Day spent in Temperance in beneficence and in piety how sweet is it.

We wait till to-morrow to be Happy alas Why not to-day Shall we be younger Are we sure we shall be healthier Will our passions become feebler and our love of the world less.

What shadow can be more vain than the life of a great Part of Mankind Of all that eager and bustling Crowd which we behold on Earth how few discover the path of true Happiness How few can we find whose Activity has not been misemployed and whose Course terminates not in Confessions of Disappointments.

On the one Hand are the Divine Approbation and immortal Honour on the other remember and beware are the stings of Conscience and endless Infamy.

As in riper Years all unseasonable Returns to the Levity of Youth ought to be avoided an Admonition which equally belongs to both the Sexes still more are we to guard against those intemperate Indulgences of Pleasure to which the young are unhappily prone.

The bliss of man could pride that blessing find
Is not to act or think beyond mankind

Or why so long in life if long can be
Lent Heav'n a parent to the poor and me.

CHAP. VI.

Promiscuous examples of defective punctuation.

SECT. I.

EXAMPLES IN PROSE.

WHEN Socrates was asked what man approached the nearest to perfect happiness he answered That Man who has the fewest Wants.

She who studies her Glass neglects her Heart.

Between Passion and Lying there is not a Finger's breadth.

The freer we feel ourselves in the Presence of others the more free are they he who is free makes free.

Addison has remarked with equal Piety and Truth that the Creation is a perpetual Feast to the Mind of a good Man.

He who shuts out all evasion when he promises loves truth.

The laurels of the Warrior are dyed in Blood and bedewed with the Tears of the Widow and the Orphan.

Between Fame and true Honour a Distinction is to be made The former is a loud and noisy Applause the latter a more silent and internal Homage Fame floats on the Breath of the Multitude Honour rests on the Judgment of the Thinking Fame may give Praise while it withholds Esteem true Honour implies Esteem mingled with respect The one regards Particular distinguished Talents the other looks up to the whole character.

There is a certain species of religion if we can give it that Name which is placed wholly in Specu-

lation and Belief in the Regularity of external Homage or in fiery Zeal about contested Opinions.

Xenophanes who was reproached with being timorous because he would not venture his Money in a Game at Dice made this manly and sensible Reply I confess I am exceedingly timorous for I dare not commit an evil Action.

He loves nobly I speak of Friendship who is not jealous when he has Partners of love.

Our happiness consists in the Pursuit much more than in the Attainment of any Temporal Good.

Let me repeat it He only is Great who has the Habits of Greatness.

Prosopopoeia or Personification is a Rhetorical Figure by which we attribute Life and Action to inanimate objects as the Ground thirsts for Rain the Earth smiles with Plenty.

The proper and rational Conduct of Men with Regard to Futurity is regulated by two Considerations First that much of What it contains must remain to us absolutely Unknown Next that there are also Some Events in it which may be certainly known and foreseen.

The Gardens of the World produce only deciduous flowers Perennial ones must be sought in the Delightful Regions Above Roses without Thorns are the Growth of Paradise alone.

How many Rules and maxims of Life might be spared could we fix a principle of Virtue within and inscribe the living Sentiment of the Love of God in the affections He who loves righteousness is Master of all the distinctions in Morality.

He who from the Benignity of his Nature erected this World for the abode of Men He who furnished it so richly for our accommodation and stored it with so much Beauty for our Entertainment He who since first we entered into Life hath followed us with such a Variety of Mercies this Amiable and

Beneficent Being surely can have no pleasure in our Disappointment and Distress He knows our Frame he remembers we are dust and looks to frail Man we are assured with such Pity as a Father beareth to his children.

One of the first Lessons both of Religion and of Wisdom is to moderate our Expectations and Hopes and not to set forth on the Voyage of Life like Men who expect to be always carried forward with a favourable Gale Let us be satisfied if the Path we tread be easy and smooth though it be not strewn with flowers.

Providence never intended that the Art of living happily in this World should depend on that deep Penetration that acute sagacity and those Refinements of Thought which few possess It has dealt more graciously with us and made happiness depend on Uprightness of Intention much more than on Extent of Capacity.

Most of our Passions flatter us in their Rise But their Beginnings are treacherous their Growth is imperceptible and the Evils which they carry in their Train lie concealed until their Dominion is established What Solomon says of one of them holds true of them all that their Beginning is as when one letteth out Water It issues from a small Chink which once might have been easily stopped but being neglected it is soon widened by the Stream till the Bank is at last totally thrown down and the Flood is at Liberty to deluge the whole plain.

Prosperity debilitates instead of strengthening the Mind Its most common effect is to create an extreme sensibility to the slightest Wound It foment's impatient Desires and raises Expectations which no Success can satisfy It fosters a false Delicacy which sickens in the midst of Indulgence By repeated Gratification it blunts the feelings of Men to what is pleasing and leaves them unhappily acute to whatever

is uneasy Hence the Gale which another would scarcely feel is to the prosperous a rude Tempest Hence the Rose-leaf doubled below them on the Couch as it is told of the effeminate Sybarite breaks their Rest Hence the Disrespect shown by Mordecai preyed with such Violence on the Heart of Haman.

Anxiety is the Poison of Human Life It is the Parent of many Sins and of more Miseries In a World where every thing is so doubtful where we may succeed in our Wish and be miserable where we may be disappointed and be blessed in the Disappointment what mean this restless Stir and Com-motion of Mind Can our Solitude alter the Course or unravel the Intricacy of Human Events Can our Curiosity pierce through the Cloud which the Su-preme Being hath made impenetrable to Mortal Eye.

No situation is so remote and no Station so unfavourable as to preclude access to the happiness of a future State A Road is opened by the Divine Spirit to those blissful Habitations from all Corners of the Earth and from all Conditions of Human Life from the peopled City and from the solitary Desert from the Cottages of the Poor and from the Palaces of Kings from the Dwellings of Ignorance and Simpli-city and from the Regions of Science and Improve-ment.

The Scenes which present themselves at our enter-ing upon the World are commonly flattering What-ever they be in themselves the lively Spirits of the Young gild every opening Prospect The Field of Hope appears to stretch wide before them Pleasure seems to put forth its Blossoms on every Side Im-pelled by Desire forward they rush with inconsid-erate Ardour prompt to decide and to choose averse to hesitate or to Inquire credulous because untaught by Experience rash because unacquainted with Dan-ger headstrong because unsubdued by Disappoint-ment Hence arise the Perils to which they are ex-

posed and which too often from Want of Attention to faithful Admonition precipitate them into Ruin irretrievable.

By the unhappy Excesses of irregular Pleasure in Youth how many amiable Dispositions are corrupted or destroyed How many rising Capacities and Powers are suppressed How many flattering Hopes of Parents and Friends are totally extinguished Who but must drop a Tear over Human Nature when he beholds that Morning which arose so bright overcast with such untimely Darkness that Sweetness of Temper which once engaged many Hearts that Modesty which was so prepossessing those Abilities which promised extensive Usefulness all sacrificed at the Shrine of low Sensuality and one who was formed for passing through Life in the midst of Public Esteem cut off by his Vices at the Beginning of his Course or sunk for the whole of it into Insignificance and Contempt These O sinful Pleasure are thy Trophies It is thus that co-operating with the Foe of God and Man thou degradest Human Honour and blastest the opening Prospects of Human Felicity.

SECT. II.

EXAMPLES IN POETRY.

Where thy true treasure Gold says not in me
And not in me the Diamond Gold is poor

The scenes of business tell us what are men
The scenes of pleasure What is all beside

Wo then apart if wo apart can be
From mortal man and fortune at our nod
The gay rich great triumphant and august
What are they The most happy strange to say
Convince me most of human misery

All this dread order break for whom for thee
Vile worm O madness pride impiety

Man like the generous vine supported lives
The strength he gains is from th embrace he gives

Know Nature s children all divide her care
The fur that warms a monarch warm d a bear
While man exclaims see all things for my use
See man for mine replies a pamper d goose
And just as short of reason he must fall
Who thinks all made for one not one for all

The Almighty from his throne on earth surveys
Nought greater than an honest humble heart
An humble heart his residence pronounc d
His second seat

Bliss there is none but unprecarious bliss
That is the gem sell all and purchase that
Why go a begging to contingencies
Not gain d with ease nor safely lov d if gain d

There is a time when toil must be preferr'd
 Or joy by mistim'd fondness is undone
 A man of pleasure is a man of pains

Thus nature gives us let it check our pride
 The virtue nearest to our vice allied

See the sole bliss Heav'n could on all bestow
 Which who but feels can taste but thinks can know
 Yet poor with fortune and with learning blind
 The bad must miss the good untaught will find

Whatever is is right This world tis true
 Was made for Cæsar but for Titus too
 And which more blest who chain'd his country say
 Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day

The first sure symptom of a mind in health
 Is rest of heart and pleasure felt at home

True happiness resides in things unseen
 No smiles of fortune ever bless the bad
 Nor can her frowns rob innocence of joy

Oh the dark days of vanity while here
 How tasteless and how terrible when gone
 Gone they ne'er go when past they haunt us still

Father of light and life Thou good supreme
 O teach me what is good Teach me thyself
 Save me from folly vanity and vice
 From ev'ry low pursuit and feed my soul
 With knowledge conscious peace and virtue pure
 Sacred substantial never fading bliss

If I am right thy grace impart
 Still in the right to stay
 If I am wrong O teach my heart
 To find that better way

Save me alike from foolish pride
Or impious discontent
At aught thy wisdom has denied
Or aught thy goodness lent

O lost to virtue lost to manly thought
Lost to the noble sallies of the soul
Who think it solitude to be alone
Communion sweet communion large and high
Our reason guardian angel and our God
Then nearest these when others most remote
And all ere long shall be remote but these

Benevolence.

God loves from whole to parts but human soul
Must rise from individual to the whole
Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake
The centre mov'd a circle straight succeeds
Another still and still another spreads
Friend parent neighbour first it will embrace
His country next and next all human race
Wide and more wide th' overflowings of the mind
Take ev'ry creature in of ev'ry kind
Earth smiles around with boundless bounty blest
And Heav'n beholds its image in his breast

Happiness.

Know then this truth enough for man to know
Virtue alone is happiness below
The only point where human bliss stands still
And tastes the good without the fall to ill
Where only merit constant pay receives
Is blest in what it takes and what it gives
The joy unequal'd if its end it gain
And if it lose attended with no pain
Without satiety tho' e'er so blest
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd

The broadest mirth unfeeling folly wears
 Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears
 Good from each object from each place acquir'd
 For ever exercis'd yet never tir'd
 Never elated while one man's oppress'd
 Never dejected while another's blest
 And where no wants no wishes can remain
 Since but to wish more virtue is to gain

Gratitude.

When all thy mercies O my God
 My rising soul surveys
 Transported with the view I'm lost
 In wonder love and praise

O how shall words with equal warmth
 The gratitude declare
 That glows within my ravish'd heart
 But thou canst read it there

Thy providence my life sustain'd
 And all my wants redress'd
 When in the silent womb I lay
 And hung upon the breast

To all my weak complaints and cries
 Thy mercy lent an ear
 Ere yet my feeble thoughts had learnt
 To form themselves in prayer

Unnumber'd comforts to my soul
 Thy tender care bestow'd
 Before my infant heart conceiv'd
 From whom those comforts flow'd

When in the slipp'ry paths of youth
 With heedless steps I ran
 Thine arm unseen convey'd me safe
 And led me up to man

Through hidden dangers toils and death
It gently clear d my way
And through the pleasing snares of vice
More to be fear d than they

When worn with sickness oft hast thou
With health renew d my face
And when in sin and sorrow sunk
Reviv d my soul with grace

Thy bounteous hand with worldly bliss
Has made my cup run o'er
And in a kind and faithful friend
Has doubled all my store

Ten thousand thousand precious gifts
My daily thanks employ
Nor is the least a cheerful heart
That tastes those gifts with joy

Through ev'ry period of my life
Thy goodness I'll pursue
And after death in distant worlds
The glorious theme renew

When nature fails and day and night
Divide thy works no more
My ever grateful heart O Lord
Thy mercy shall adore

Through all eternity to thee
A joyful song I'll raise
For O eternity's too short
To utter all thy praise

The Voyage of Life.

Self flatter d unexperienc d high in hope
When young with sanguine cheer and streamers gay
We cut our cable launch into the world
And fondly dream each wind and star our friend

All in some darling enterprise embark'd
But where is he can fathom its event
Amid a multitude of artless hands
Ruin's sure perquisite her lawful prize
Some steer aright but the black blast blows hard
And puffs them wide of hope With hearts of proof
Full against wind and tide *some* win their way
And when strong effort has deserv'd the port
And tugg'd it into view tis won tis lost
Though strong their oar still stronger is their fate
They strike and while they triumph they expire
In stress of weather *most some* sink outright
O'er them and o'er their names the billows close
To-morrow knows not they were ever born
Others a short memorial leave behind
Like a flag floating when the bark's engulf'd
It floats a moment and is seen no more
One Cæsar lives a thousand are forgot
How *few* favour'd by every element
With swelling sails make good the promis'd port
With all their wishes freighted Yet ev'n these
Freighted with all their wishes soon complain
Free from misfortune not from nature free
They still are men and when is man secure
As fatal *time* as *storm* The rush of years
Beats down their strength their numberless escapes
In ruin end and now their proud success
But plants new terrors on the victor's brow
What pain to quit the world just made their own
Their nests so deeply down'd and built so high
Too low they build who build beneath the stars

PART V.

EXERCISES TO PROMOTE PERSPICUOUS AND ACCURATE WRITING.

First, with respect to single words and phrases.

CHAP. I.

Containing violations of the Rules of Purity.

Gram. 18th edit. p. 274.

WE should be employed dailily in doing good.

It irks me to see so perverse a disposition.

I wot not who has done this thing.

He is no way thy inferior ; and, in this instance, is no ways to blame.

The assistance was welcome, and timelily afforded.

For want of employment, he stroamed idly about the fields.

We ought to live soberly, righteously, and godlily in the world.

He was long indisposed, and at length died of the hyp.

That word follows the general rule, and takes the penult accent.

He was an extra genius, and attracted much attention.

The hauteur of Florio was very disgracious, and disgusted both his friends and strangers.

He charged me with want of resolution, in the which he was greatly mistaken.

They have manifested great candidness in all the transaction.

The naturalness of the thought greatly recommended it.

The importance, as well as the authenticity of the books, has been clearly displayed.

It is difficult to discover the spirit and intendment of some laws.

The disposition which he exhibited, was both unnatural and uncomfortable.

His natural severity rendered him a very impopular speaker.

The disquietness of his mind, made his station and wealth far from being enviable.

I received the gift with pleasure, but I shall now gladlier resign it.

These are the things highest important to the growing age.

It grieveth me to look over so many blank leaves, in the book of my life.

It repenteth me that I have so long walked in the paths of folly.

Methinks I am not mistaken in an opinion, which I have so well considered.

They thought it an important subject, and the question was strenuously debated pro and con.

Thy speech bewrayeth thee ; for thou art a Galilean.

Let us not give too hasty credit to stories which may injure our neighbour : peradventure they are the offspring of calumny, or misapprehension.

The gardens were void of simplicity and elegance : and exhibited much that was glaring and bizarre.

CHAP. II.

Containing violations of the Rules of Propriety.

Gram. 18th edit. p. 275.

SECT. I.

Avoid low expressions.

I HAD as lief do it myself, as persuade another to do it.

Of the justness of his measures he convinced his opponent by dint of argument.

He is not a whit better than those whom he so liberally condemns.

He stands upon security, and will not liberate him till it be obtained.

The meaning of the phrase, as I take it, is very different from the common acceptation.

The favourable moment should be embraced; for he does not hold long in one mind.

He exposed himself so much amongst the people, that he had like to have gotten one or two broken heads.

He was very dexterous in smelling out the views and designs of others.

If his education was but a little taken care of, he might be very useful amongst his neighbours.

He might have perceived, with half an eye, the difficulties to which his conduct exposed him.

If I happen to have a little leisure upon my hands to-morrow, I intend to pay them a short visit.

This performance is much at one with the other.

The scene was new, and he was seized with wonderment at all he saw.

SECT. II.

Supply words that are wanting.

LET us consider the works of nature and art, with proper attention.

He is engaged in a treatise on the interests of the soul and body.

Some productions of nature rise in value, according as they more or less resemble those of art.

The Latin tongue, in its purity, was never in this island.

For some centuries, there was a constant intercourse between France and England, by the dominions we possessed there, and the conquests we made.

He is impressed with a true sense of that function, when chosen from a regard to the interests of piety and virtue.

The wise and foolish, the virtuous and the vile, the learned and ignorant, the temperate and profligate, must often, like the wheat and tares, be blended together.

SECT. III.

In the same sentence, be careful not to use the same word too frequently, nor in different senses.

AN eloquent speaker may give more, but cannot give more convincing arguments, than this plain man offered.

They were persons of very moderate intellects, even before they were impaired by their passions.

True wit is nature dressed to advantage ; and yet some works have more wit than does them good.

The sharks, who prey upon the inadvertency of young heirs, are more pardonable than those, who

trespass upon the good opinion of those, who treat them with great confidence and respect.

Honour teaches us properly to respect ourselves, and to violate no right or privilege of our neighbour: it leads us to support the feeble, to relieve the distressed, and to scorn to be governed by degrading and injurious passions: and yet we see honour is the motive which urges the destroyer to take the life of his friend.

He will be always with you, to support and comfort you, and in some measure to succeed your labours; and he will also be with all his faithful ministers, who shall succeed you in his service.

SECT. IV.

*Avoid the injudicious use of technical terms.**

MOST of our hands were asleep in their births, when the vessel shipped a sea, that carried away our pinnace and binnacle. Our dead-lights were in, or we should have filled. The main-mast was so sprung, that we were obliged to fish it, and bear away for Lisbon.

The book is very neatly printed: the scale-boarding is ample and regular, and the register exact.

* The examples under this section, and perhaps a few others in different parts of the book, may be too difficult for learners to correct without assistance; but as some illustration of the rules to which they relate, was requisite, they could not properly be omitted. By an attentive perusal of them, and a subsequent application to the Teacher, or to the Key, the scholar will perceive the nature of the rule, and the mode in which similar errors may be rectified.

SECT. V.

Avoid equivocal or ambiguous words.

WHEN our friendship is considered, how is it possible that I should not grieve for his loss?

The eagle killed the hen, and eat her in her own nest.

It may be justly said, that no laws are better than the English.

The pretenders to polish and refine the English language, have chiefly multiplied abuses and absurdities.

The English adventurers, instead of reclaiming the natives from their uncultivated manners, were gradually assimilated to the ancient inhabitants, and degenerated from the customs of their own nation.

It has been said, that not only Jesuits can equivocate.

You will not think that these people, when injured, have the least right to our protection.

Solomon the son of David, who built the temple of Jerusalem, was the richest monarch that reigned over the Jewish people.

Solomon the son of David, who was persecuted by Saul, was the richest monarch of the Jews.

It is certain that all words which are signs of complex ideas, may furnish matter of mistake and cavil.

Lisias promised to his father, never to abandon his friends.

The Divine Being heapeth favours on his servants, ever liberal and faithful.

Every well instructed scribe, is like a householder, who bringeth out of his treasure things new and old.

He was willing to spend a hundred or two pounds rather than be enslaved.

Dryden makes a very handsome observation, on

Ovid's writing a letter from Dido to Æneas, in the following words.

Imprudent associations disqualify us for the instruction or reproof of others.

SECT. VI.

Avoid unintelligible, and inconsistent words and phrases.

I SELDOM see a noble building, or any great piece of magnificence and pomp, but I think, how little is all this to satisfy the ambition, or to fill the idea, of an immortal soul.

A poet, speaking of the universal deluge, says ;

Yet when that flood in its own depth was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slipp'ry ground.

The author of the Spectator says, that a man is not qualified for a bust, who has not a good deal of wit and vivacity, even in the ridiculous side of his character.

And Bezaleel made the laver of brass, and the foot of it of brass, of the looking-glasses of the women.

And, in the lowest deep, a lower deep
Still threat'ning to devour me, opens wide.

SECT. VII.

Avoid all such words and phrases, as are not adapted to the ideas you mean to communicate; or which are less significant than others, of those ideas.

No less than two hundred scholars have been educated in that school.

The attempt, however laudable, was found to be impracticable.

He is our mutual benefactor, and deserves our respect and obedience.

Vivacity is often promoted, by presenting a sensible object to the mind, instead of an intelligible one.

They broke down the banks, and the country was soon overflown.

The garment was decently formed, and sown very neatly.

The house is a cold one, for it has a north exposition.

The proposition, for each of us to relinquish something, was complied with, and produced a cordial reconciliation.

Though learn'd, well bred ; and though well bred,
sincere ;
Modestly bold, and humanly severe.

A fop is a risible character, in every one's view but his own.

An action that excites laughter, without any mixture of contempt, may be called a ridiculous action.

It is difficult for him to speak three sentences together.

By this expression, I do not intend what some persons annex to it.

The negligence of timely precaution was the cause of this great loss.

All the sophism which has been employed, cannot obscure so plain a truth.

Disputing should always be so managed, as to remember that the only end of it is truth.

My friend was so ill that he could not set up at all, but was obliged to lay continually in bed.

A certain prince, it is said, when he invaded the Egyptians, placed, in the front of his army, a number of cats and other animals, which were worshipped by those people. A reverence for these phan-

toms, made the Egyptians lie down their arms, and become an easy conquest.

The presence of the Deity, and the interest such an august cause is supposed to take in our concerns, is a source of consolation.

And when they had kindled a fire in the midst of the hall, and were set down together, Peter set down among them.

By the slavish disposition of the senate and people of Rome, under the emperors, the wit and eloquence of the age were wholly turned into panegyric.

The refreshment came in seasonably, before they were laid down to rest.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen.

They shall flee as the eagle that hasteth to eat.

The wicked fly when no man pursueth : but the righteous are bold as a lion.

A creature of a more exalted kind

Was wanting yet, and then was man design'd.

He died with violence ; for he was killed by a sword.

He had scarcely taken the medicine, than he began to feel himself relieved.

No place and no object appear to him void of beauty.

When we fall into a person's conversation, the first thing we should consider, is, the intention of it.

Galileo discovered the telescope ; Hervey invented the circulation of the blood.

Philip found an obstacle to the managing of the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions ; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest difficulty in his designs.

A hermit is rigorous in his life ; a judge, austere in his sentences.

A candid man avows his mistake, and is forgiven ; a patriot acknowledges his opposition to a bad minister, and is applauded.

We have enlarged our family and expenses ; and increased our garden and fruit orchard.

By proper reflection, we may be taught to mend what is erroneous and defective.

The good man is not overcome by disappointment, when that which is mortal passes away ; when that which is mutable, dies ; and when that which he knew to be transient, begins to change.

CHAP. III.

Containing violations of the Rules of Precision.

Gram. 18th edit. p. 282.

THIS great politician desisted from, and renounced his designs, when he found them impracticable.

He was of so high and independent a spirit, that he abhorred and detested being in debt.

Though raised to an exalted station, she was a pattern of piety, virtue, and religion.

The human body may be divided into the head, trunk, limbs, and vitals.

His end soon approached ; and he died with great courage and fortitude.

He was a man of so much pride and vanity, that he despised the sentiments of others.

Poverty induces and cherishes dependence ; and dependence strengthens and increases corruption.

This man, on all occasions, treated his inferiors with great haughtiness and disdain.

There can be no regularity or order in the life and conduct of that man, who does not give and

allot a due share of his time, to retirement and reflection.

Such equivocal and ambiguous expressions, mark a formed intention to deceive and abuse us.

His cheerful, happy temper, remote from discontent, keeps up a kind of daylight in his mind, excludes every gloomy prospect, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

Secondly. *Exercises to promote perspicuity and accuracy, with respect to the construction of Sentences.*

CHAP. I.

Containing sentences in which the Rules of Clearness are violated. Gram. 18th edit. p. 287.

SECT. I.

In the position of Adverbs.

HENCE the impossibility appears, that an undertaking managed so, should prove successful.

May not we here say with the poet, that "virtue is its own reward?"

Had he died before, would not then this art have been wholly unknown?

Not to exasperate him, I only spoke a very few words.

The works of art receive a great advantage, from the resemblance which they have to those of nature, because here the similitude is not only pleasant, but the pattern is perfect.

It may be proper to give some account of those practices, anciently used on such occasions, and only discontinued through the neglect and degeneracy of later times.

Sixtus the fourth was, if I mistake not, a great collector of books at least.

If Louis XIV. was not the greatest king, he was the best actor of majesty, at least, that ever filled a throne.

These forms of conversation, by degrees multiplied and grew troublesome.

Nor does this false modesty expose us only to such actions as are indiscreet, but very often to such as are highly criminal.

By greatness, I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view.

I was engaged formerly in that business, but I never shall be again concerned in it.

We do those things frequently, which we repent of afterwards.

By doing the same thing it often becomes habitual.

Most nations, not even excepting the Jews, were prone to idolatry.

Raised to greatness without merit, he employed his power for the gratification solely of his passions.

SECT. II.

In the position of circumstances, and of particular members.

THE embarrassments of the artificers, rendered the progress very slow of the work.

He found the place replete with wonders, of which he proposed to solace himself with the contemplation, if he should never be able to accomplish his flight.

They are now engaged in a study, of which they have long wished to know the usefulness.

This was an undertaking, which, in the execution, proved as impracticable, as had turned out every other of their pernicious, yet abortive schemes.

He thought that the presbyters would soon become more dangerous to the magistrates, than had ever been the prelatical clergy.

Frederick, seeing it was impossible to trust, with

safety, his life in their hands, was obliged to take the Mahometans for his guard.

The emperor refused to convert at once, the truce into a definitive treaty.

However, the miserable remains were, in the night, taken down.

I have settled the meaning of those pleasures of the imagination, which are the subject of my present undertaking, by way of introduction, in this paper; and endeavoured to recommend the pursuit of those pleasures to my readers, by several considerations: I shall examine the several sources from whence these pleasures are derived, in my next paper.

Sir Francis Bacon, in his Essay upon Health, has not thought it improper to prescribe to his reader a poem, or a prospect, where he particularly dissuades him from knotty and subtle disquisitions; and advises him to pursue studies that fill the mind with splendid and illustrious objects, as history, poetry, and contemplations of nature.

If the English reader would see the notion explained at large, he may find it in Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

Fields of corn form a pleasant prospect; and if the walks were a little taken care of that lie between them, they would display neatness, regularity, and elegance.

Though religion will indeed bring us under some restraints, they are very tolerable, and not only so, but desirable on the whole.

I have confined myself to those methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a prince, limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws.

This morning, when one of the gay females was looking over some hoods and ribands, brought by her

tirewoman, with great care and diligence, I employed no less in examining the box which contained them.

Since it is necessary that there should be a perpetual intercourse of buying and selling, and dealing upon credit, where fraud is permitted or connived at, or has no law to punish it, the honest dealer is often undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

Though energetic brevity is not adapted alike to every subject, we ought to avoid its contrary, on every occasion, a languid redundancy of words. It is proper to be copious sometimes, but never to be verbose.

A monarchy, limited like ours, may be placed, for aught I know, as it has been often represented, just in the middle point, from whence a deviation leads, on the one hand, to tyranny, and, on the other, to anarchy.

Having already shown how the fancy is affected by the works of nature, and afterwards considered, in general, both the works of nature and of art, how they mutually assist and complete each other, in forming such scenes and prospects as are most apt to delight the mind of the beholders; I shall in this paper throw together some reflections, &c.

Let but one great, brave, disinterested, active man arise, and he will be received, venerated, and followed.

Ambition creates seditions, wars, discords, hatred, and shiness.

The scribes made it their profession to teach and to study the law of Moses.

Sloth pours upon us a deluge of crimes and evils, and saps the foundation of every virtue.

The ancient laws of Rome were so far from suffering a Roman citizen to be put to death, that they would not allow him to be bound, or even to be whipped.

His labours to acquire knowledge have been productive of great satisfaction and success.

He was a man of the greatest prudence, virtue, justice, and modesty.

His favour or disapprobation was governed by the failure or success of an enterprise.

He did every thing in his power to serve his benefactor; and had a grateful sense of the benefits received.

Many persons give evident proof, that either they do not feel the power of the principles of religion, or that they do not believe them.

As the guilt of an officer will be greater than that of a common-servant, if he prove negligent; so the reward of his fidelity will proportionably be greater.

The comfort annexed to goodness is the pious man's strength. It inspires his zeal. It attaches his heart to religion. It accelerates his progress; and supports his constancy.

SECT. III.

In the disposition of the relative pronouns who, which, what, whose, and of all those particles, which express the connexion of the parts of speech with one another.

THESE are the master's rules, who must be obeyed.

They attacked Northumberland's house, whom they put to death.

He laboured to involve his minister in ruin, who had been the author of it.

It is true what he says, but it is not applicable to the point.

The French marched precipitately as to an assured victory; whereas the English advanced very slowly, and discharged such flights of arrows, as did great execution. When they drew near the archers, perceiving that they were out of breath, they charged them with great vigour.

He was taking a view, from a window, of the cathedral in Lichfield, where a party of the royalists had fortified themselves.

We no where meet with a more splendid or pleasing show in nature, than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different stains of light, that show themselves in clouds of a different situation.

There will be found a round million of creatures in human figure, throughout this kingdom, whose whole subsistence, &c.

It is the custom of the Mahometans, if they see any printed or written paper upon the ground, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their Alcoran.

The laws of nature are, truly, what lord Bacon styles his aphorisms, laws of laws. Civil laws are always imperfect, and often false deductions from them, or applications of them; nay, they stand, in many instances, in direct opposition to them.

It has not a word, says Pope, but what the author religiously thinks in it.

Many act so directly contrary to this method, that, from a habit of saving time and paper, which they acquired at the university, they write in so diminutive a manner, that they can hardly read what they have written.

Thus I have fairly given you my own opinion, as well as that of a great majority of both houses here, relating to this weighty affair; upon which I am confident you may securely reckon.

If we trace a youth from the earliest period of life, who has been well educated, we shall perceive the wisdom of the maxims here recommended.

CHAP. II.

Containing sentences in which the rules of Unity are violated. Gram. 18th edit. p. 293.

SECT. I.

During the course of the sentence, the scene should be changed as little as possible.

A SHORT time after this injury, he came to himself; and the next day, they put him on board a ship, which conveyed him first to Corinth, and thence to the island of Ægina.

The Britons, daily harassed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence; who consequently reduced the greater part of the island to their own power; drove the Britons into the most remote and mountainous parts; and the rest of the country, in customs, religion, and language, became wholly Saxons.

By eagerness of temper, and precipitancy of indulgence, men forfeit all the advantages which patience would have procured; and, by this means, the opposite evils are incurred to their full extent.

This prostitution of praise does not only affect the gross of mankind, who take their notion of characters from the learned; but also the better sort must, by this means, lose some part at least of their desire of fame, when they find it promiscuously bestowed on the meritorious and undeserving.

All the precautions of prudence, moderation, and condescension, which Eumenes employed, were incapable of mollifying the hearts of those barbarians, and of extinguishing their jealousy: and he must have renounced his merit and virtue which occasioned it, to have been capable of appeasing them.

He who performs every employment in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit; and thus his days become multiplied; and much of life is enjoyed in little space.

Desires of pleasure usher in temptation and the growth of disorderly passions is forwarded.

SECT. II.

We should never crowd into one sentence, things which have so little connexion, that they could bear to be divided into two or three sentences.

THE notions of lord Sunderland were always good; but he was a man of great expense.

In this uneasy state, both of his public and private life, Cicero was oppressed by a new and deep affliction, the death of his beloved daughter Tullia; which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella; whose manners and humours were entirely disagreeable to her.

The sun approaching melts the snow, and breaks the icy fetters of the main, where vast sea monsters pierce through floating islands, with arms which can withstand the crystal rock; whilst others, that of themselves seem great as islands, are by their bulk alone, armed against all but man, whose superiority over creatures of a size and force so stupendous, should make him mindful of his privilege of reason; and force him humbly to adore the great Composer of these wondrous frames, and the Author of his own superior wisdom.

I single Strada out among the moderns, because he had the foolish presumption to censure Tacitus, and to write history himself; and my friend will forgive this short excursion in honour of a favourite writer.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow; thou knowest

not what a day may bring forth : and, for the same reason, despair not of to-morrow ; for it may bring forth good as well as evil ; which is a ground for not vexing thyself with imaginary fears ; for the impending black cloud, which is regarded with so much dread, may pass by harmless : or though it should discharge the storm, yet before it breaks, thou mayst be lodged in that lowly mansion which no storms ever touch.

SECT. III.

We should keep clear of all unnecessary parentheses.

DISAPPOINTMENTS will often happen to the best and wisest men, (not through any imprudence of theirs, nor even through the malice or ill design of others ; but merely in consequence of some of those cross incidents of life which could not be foreseen,) and sometimes to the wisest and best concerted plans.

Without some degree of patience exercised under injuries, (as offences and retaliations would succeed to one another in endless train,) human life would be rendered a state of perpetual hostility.

Never delay till to-morrow, (for to-morrow is not yours ; and though you should live to enjoy it, you must not overload it with a burden not its own,) what reason and conscience tell you ought to be performed to-day.

We must not imagine that there is, in true religion, any thing which overcasts the mind with sullen gloom and melancholy austerity, (for false ideas may be entertained of religion, as false and imperfect conceptions of virtue have often prevailed in the world,) or which derogates from that esteem which men are generally disposed to yield to exemplary virtues.

CHAP. III.

Containing sentences, in which the rules for promoting the Strength of a sentence are violated. Gram. 18th edit. p. 297.

SECT. I.

The first rule for promoting the strength of a sentence, is, to prune it of all redundant words and members.

IT is six months ago since I paid a visit to my relations.

Suspend your censure so long, till your judgment on the subject can be wisely formed.

The reason why he acted in the manner he did, was not fully explained.

If I were to give a reason for their looking so well, it would be because they rise early.

If I mistake not, I think he is improved both in knowledge and behaviour.

Those two boys appear to be both equal in capacity.

Whenever he sees me, he always inquires concerning his friends.

The reason of his conduct will be accounted for in the conclusion of this narrative.

I hope this is the last time that I shall ever act so imprudently.

The reason of his sudden departure, was on account of the case not admitting of delay.

The people gained nothing farther by this step, but only to suspend their misery.

I have here supposed that the reader is acquainted with that great modern discovery, which is, at present,

universally acknowledged by all the inquirers into natural philosophy.

There are few words in the English language, which are employed in a more loose and uncircumscribed sense, than those of the fancy and the imagination.

I intend to make use of these words in the thread of my following speculations, that the reader may conceive rightly what is the subject upon which I proceed.

Commend me to an argument that, like a flail, there is no fence against it.

How many are there, by whom these tidings of good news were never heard!

These points have been illustrated in so plain and evident a manner, that the perusal of the book has given me pleasure and satisfaction.

However clear and obvious the conduct which he ought to have pursued, he had not courage and resolution to set about it.

I was much moved on this occasion, and left the place full of a great many serious reflections.

They are of those that rebel against the light: they know not the ways thereof, nor abide in the paths thereof.

This measure may afford some profit, and furnish some amusement.

By a multiplicity and variety of words, the thoughts and sentiments are not set off and accommodated; but, like David dressed out and equipped in Saul's armour, they are encumbered and oppressed.

Although he was closely occupied with the affairs of the nation, nevertheless he did not neglect the concerns of his friends.

Whereas, on the other hand, supposing that secrecy had been enjoined, his conduct was very culpable.

Less capacity is required for this business, but more time is necessary.

He did not mention Leonora, nor that her father was dead.

The combatants encountered each other with such rage, that, being eager only to assail, and thoughtless of making any defence, they both fell dead upon the field together.

I shall, in the first place, begin with remarking the defects, and shall then proceed afterwards to describe the excellences, of this plan of education.

Numberless orders of beings, which are to us unknown, people the wide extent of the universe.

His extraordinary beauty was such, that it struck observers with admiration.

Thought and language act and react upon each other mutually.

Their interests were dependent upon, and inseparably connected with each other.

While you employ all the circumspection and vigilance which reason can suggest, let your prayers, at the same time, continually ascend to heaven for support and aid.

SECT. II.

The second rule for promoting the strength of a sentence, is, to attend particularly to the use of copulatives, relatives, and all the particles employed for transition and connexion.

THE enemy said, I will pursue, and I will overtake, and I will divide the spoil.

While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, cold, heat, summer, winter, day and night, shall not cease.

A man should endeavour to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible, that he

may retire into them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction as a wise man would not blush to take. Of this nature are those of the imagination.

The army was composed of Grecians, Carians, Lycians, Pamphylians, and Phrygians.

The body of this animal was strong, and proportionable, and beautiful.

There is nothing which promotes knowledge more than steady application, and a habit of observation.

Though virtue borrows no assistance from, yet it may often be accompanied by, the advantages of fortune.

The knowledge he has acquired, and the habits of application he possesses, will probably render him very useful.

Their idleness, and their luxury and pleasures, their criminal deeds, and their immoderate passions, and their timidity and baseness of mind, have dejected them to such a degree, as to make them weary of life.

I was greatly affected, insomuch that I was obliged to leave the place, notwithstanding that my assistance had been pressingly solicited.

I strenuously opposed those measures, and it was not in my power to prevent them.

I yielded to his solicitations, whilst I perceived the necessity of doing so.

For the wisest purposes, Providence has designed our state to be checkered with pleasure and pain. In this manner let us receive it, and make the best of what is appointed to be our lot.

In the time of prosperity, he had stored his mind with useful knowledge, with good principles, and virtuous dispositions. And therefore they remain entire, when the days of trouble come.

He had made considerable advances in knowledge, but he was very young and laboured under several disadvantages.

SECT. III.

The third rule for promoting the strength of a sentence, is, to dispose of the capital word, or words, so that they may make the greatest impression.

I HAVE considered the subject with a good deal of attention, upon which I was desired to communicate my thoughts.

Whether a choice altogether unexceptionable, has, in any country, been made, seems doubtful.

Let us endeavour to establish to ourselves an interest in Him, who holds the reins of the whole creation in his hands.

Virgil, who has cast the whole system of platonic philosophy, so far as it relates to the soul of man, into beautiful allegories, in the sixth book of his *Æneid*, gives us the punishment, &c.

And Philip the fourth was obliged, at last, to conclude a peace, on terms repugnant to his inclination, to that of his people, to the interest of Spain, and to that of all Europe, in the Pyrenean treaty.

It appears that there are, by a late calculation, upwards of fifteen millions of inhabitants, in Great Britain and Ireland.

And although persons of a virtuous and learned education, may be, and too often are, drawn by the temptations of youth, and the opportunities of a large fortune, into some irregularities, when they come forward into the great world, it is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind, because their bias to virtue still continues.

Were instruction an essential circumstance in epic poetry, I doubt whether a single instance could be given of this species of composition, in any language.

Some of our most eminent writers have made use of this platonic notion, as far as it regards the sub-

sistence of our affections after death, with great beauty and strength of reason.

Men of the best sense have been touched, more or less, with these groundless horrors and presages of futurity, upon surveying the most indifferent works of nature.

He that cometh in the name of the Lord, is blessed.

Every one that puts on the appearance of goodness, is not good.

And Elias with Moses appeared to them.

Where are your fathers? and do the prophets live for ever?

We came to our journey's end at last, with no small difficulty, after much fatigue, through deep roads and bad weather.

Virgil has justly contested with Homer, the praise of judgment, but his invention remains yet unrivalled.

Let us employ our criticism on ourselves, instead of being critics on others.

Let us implore superior assistance, for enabling us to act well our own part, leaving others to be judged by Him who searcheth the heart.

The vehemence of passion, after it has exercised its tyrannical sway for a while, may subside by degrees.

This fallacious art debars us from enjoying life, instead of lengthening it.

Indulging ourselves in imaginary enjoyments, often deprives us of real ones.

How will that nobleman be able to conduct himself, when reduced to poverty, who was educated only to magnificence and pleasure?

It is highly proper that a man should be acquainted with a variety of things, of which the utility is above a child's comprehension: but is it necessary a child

should learn every thing it behooves a man to know ; or is it even possible ?

When they fall into sudden difficulties, they are less perplexed than others in the like circumstances ; and when they encounter dangers, they are less alarmed.

For all your actions, you must hereafter give an account, and particularly for the employments of youth.

SECT. IV.

The fourth rule for promoting the strength of sentences, is, that a weaker assertion or proposition should never come after a stronger one ; and that, when our sentence consists of two members, the longer should, generally, be the concluding one.

CHARITY breathes long suffering to enemies, courtesy to strangers, habitual kindness towards friends.

Gentleness ought to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour, to form our address, and regulate our speech.

The propensity to look forward into life, is too often grossly abused, and immoderately indulged.

The regular tenor of a virtuous and pious life, will prove the best preparation for immortality, for old age, and death.

These rules are intended to teach young persons to write with propriety, elegance, and perspicuity.

Sinful pleasures blast the opening prospects of human felicity, and degrade human honour.

In this state of mind, every employment of life becomes an oppressive burden, and every object appears gloomy.

They will acquire different views, by applying to the honourable discharge of the functions of their station, and entering on a virtuous course of action.

By the perpetual course of dissipation, in which sensualists are engaged; by the riotous revel, and the midnight, or rather morning hours, to which they prolong their festivity; by the excesses which they indulge; they debilitate their bodies, cut themselves off from the comforts and duties of life, and wear out their spirits.

SECT. V.

A fifth rule for the strength of sentences, is, to avoid concluding them with an adverb, a preposition, or any inconsiderable word.

By what I have already expressed, the reader will perceive the business which I am to proceed upon.

May the happy message be applied to us, in all the virtue, strength, and comfort of it!

Generosity is a showy virtue, which many persons are very fond of.

These arguments were, without hesitation, and with great eagerness, laid hold of.

It is proper to be long in deliberating, but we should speedily execute.

Form your measures with prudence; but all anxiety about the issue divest yourselves of.

We are struck, we know not how, with the symmetry of any thing we see; and immediately acknowledge the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular causes and occasions of it.

With Cicero's writings, these persons are more conversant, than with those of Demosthenes, who, by many degrees, excelled the other; at least, as an orator.

SECT. VI.

A sixth rule relating to the strength of a sentence,

is that, in the members of a sentence, where two things are compared or contrasted with one another; where either a resemblance, or an opposition, is intended to be expressed; some resemblance, in the language and construction, should be preserved. For when the things themselves correspond to each other, we naturally expect to find a similar correspondence in the words.

OUR British gardeners, instead of humouring nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible.

I have observed of late the style of some great ministers, very much to exceed that of any other productions.

The old may inform the young; and the young may animate those who are advanced in life.

The account is generally balanced; for what we are losers on the one hand, we gain on the other.

The laughers will be for those who have most wit; the serious part of mankind, for those who have most reason on their side.

If men of eminence are exposed to censure on the one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. If they receive reproaches which are not due to them, they likewise receive praises which they do not deserve.

He can bribe, but he is not able to seduce. He can buy, but he has not the power of gaining. He can lie, but no one is deceived by him.

He embraced the cause of liberty faintly, and pursued it without resolution; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope; and gave it up, when there was no ground for apprehension.

There may remain a suspicion that we overrate the greatness of his genius, in the same manner as bodies appear more gigantic, on account of their being disproportioned and misshapen.

SECT. VII.

The seventh rule for promoting the strength and effect of sentences, is, to attend to the harmony and easy flow of the words and members.

SOBERMINDEDNESS suits the present state of man.

As conventiclers, these people were seized and punished.

To use the Divine name customarily, and without serious consideration, is highly irreverent.

From the favourableness with which he was at first received, great hopes of success were entertained.

They conducted themselves wily, and ensnared us before we had time to escape.

It belongs not to our humble and confined station, to censure, but to adore, submit, and trust.

Under all its labours, hope is the mind's solace; and the situations which exclude it entirely are few.

The humbling of those that are mighty, and the precipitation of persons who are ambitious, from the towering height that they had gained, concern but little the bulk of men.

Tranquillity, regularity, and magnanimity, reside with the religious and resigned man.

Sloth, ease, success, naturally tend to beget vices and follies.

By a cheerful, even, and open temper, he conciliated general favour.

We reached the mansion before noon. It was a strong, grand, Gothic house.

I had a long and perilous journey, but a comfortable companion, who relieved the fatigue of it.

The speech was introduced by a sensible preamble, which made a favourable impression.

The commons made an angry remonstrance against such an arbitrary requisition.

The truly illustrious are they who do not court

the praise of the world, but who perform such actions as make them indisputably deserve it.

By the means of society, our wants come to be supplied, and our lives are rendered comfortable, as well as our capacities enlarged, and our virtuous affections called forth into their proper exercise.

Life cannot but prove vain to such persons as affect a disrelish of every pleasure, which is not both new and exquisite, measuring their enjoyments by fashion's standard, and not by what they feel themselves: and thinking that if others do not admire their state, they are miserable.

By experiencing distress, an arrogant insensibility of temper is most effectually corrected, from the remembrance of our own sufferings naturally prompting us to feel for others in their sufferings: and if Providence has favoured us, so as not to make us subject in our own lot to much of this kind of discipline, we should extract improvement from the lot of others that is harder; and step aside sometimes from the flowery and smooth paths which it is permitted us to walk in, in order to view the toilsome march of our fellow-creatures through the thorny desert.

As no one is without his failings, so few want good qualities.

Providence delivered them up to themselves, and they tormented themselves.

From disappointments and trials, we learn the insufficiency of temporal things to happiness, and the necessity of goodness.

CHAP. IV.

Instances of an irregular use of Figures of Speech.

Gram. 18th edit. p. 315.

No human happiness is so serene as not to contain any alloy.

There is a time when factions, by the vehemence of their own fermentation, stun and disable one another.

I intend to make use of these words in the thread of my speculations.

Hope, the balm of life, darts a ray of light through the thickest gloom.

The scheme was highly expensive to him, and proved the Charybdis of his estate.

He was so much skilled in the empire of the oar, that few could equal him.

The death of Cato has rendered the Senate an orphan.

Let us be attentive to keep our mouths as with a bridle; and to steer our vessel aright, that we may avoid the rocks and shoals, which lie every where around us.

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
(The glory of the priesthood and the shame,)
Curb'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

In this our day of proof, our land of hope,
The good man has his clouds that intervene;
Clouds that may dim his sublunary day,
But cannot conquer: even the best must own,
Patience and resignation are the columns
Of human peace on earth.

On the wide sea of letters, 'twas thy boast
To crowd each sail, and touch at ev'ry coast:
From that rich mine how often hast thou brought
The pure and precious pearls of splendid thought!
How didst thou triumph on that subject tide,
Till vanity's wild gust, and stormy pride,
Drove thy strong mind, in evil hour, to split
Upon the fatal rock of impious wit!

Since the time that reason began to bud, and put forth her shoots, thought, during our waking hours, has been active in every breast, without a moment's suspension or pause. The current of ideas has been always moving. The wheels of the spiritual engine have exerted themselves with perpetual motion.

The man who has no rule over his own spirit, possesses no antidote against poisons of any sort. He lies open to every insurrection of ill humour, and every gale of distress. Whereas he who is employed in regulating his mind, is making provision against all the accidents of life. He is erecting a fortress into which, in the day of sorrow, he can retreat with satisfaction.

Tamerlane the Great, writes to Bajazet emperor of the Ottomans, in the following terms.—“Where is the monarch who dares resist us? Where is the potentate who does not glory in being numbered among our attendants? As for thee, descended from a Turcoman sailor, since the vessel of thy unbounded ambition has been wrecked in the gulf of thy self-love, it would be proper that thou shouldst take in the sails of thy temerity, and cast the anchor of repentance in the port of sincerity and justice, which is the port of safety; lest the tempest of our vengeance make thee perish in the sea of the punishment thou deserveſt.”

It is pleasant to be virtuous and good ; because that is to excel many others : it is pleasant to grow better ; because that is to excel ourselves : it is pleasant to command our appetites and passions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reason and religion ; because this is empire : nay, it is pleasant even to mortify and subdue our lusts ; because that is victory.

CHAP. V.

Violations of the Rules respecting perspicuous and accurate writing, promiscuously disposed.

SECT. I.

WHAT is human life to all, but a mixture, with various cares and troubles, of some scattered joys and pleasures?

When favours of every kind are conferred speedily, they are doubled.

He will soon weary the company, who is himself wearied.

He must endure the follies of others, who will have their kindness.

For the last years of man the first must make provision.

Perpetual light-mindedness must terminate in ignorance.

In these, and in such like cases, we should, in our alms generally suffer none to be witnesses, but Him who must see every thing.

The reason why he is so badly qualified for the business, is because he neglected his studies, and opportunities of improvement.

That Plutarch wrote lives of Demosthenes and Cicero at Chæronea, it is clear from his own account.

I wish to cultivate your further acquaintance.

He may probably make the attempt, but he cannot possibly succeed.

No pains were spared by his tutor, in order to his being improved in all useful knowledge.

In no scene of her life was ever Mary's address more remarkably displayed.

This was the cause which first gave rise to such a barbarous practice.

He craftily endeavoured, by a variety of false insinuations which he made use of, to turn the emperor to his purpose.

The beauty in the earth equals the grandeur in the heavens.

In health and vigour of body, and in the state of worldly fortune, all rejoice.

What passes in the hearts of men, is generally unknown to the public eye.

Many associations are united by laws the most arbitrary.

These instances may, it is hoped, be sufficient to satisfy every reasonable mind.

By such general and comprehensive rules as this, the clearest ideas are conveyed.

He determined not to comply with the proposal, except he should receive a more ample compensation.

There can be no doubt but that health is preferable to riches.

They declared to their friends, that they believed the perusal of such books had ruined their principles.

John's temper greatly indisposed him for instruction.

Vegetation is advancing constantly, though no eye can trace the steps of its gradation.

The reason of my consenting to the measure, was owing to his importunity.

I conceived a great regard for him, and could not but mourn for his loss.

The officer apprehended him, and confined him in his own house.

Charlotte, the friend of Amelia, to whom no one imputed blame, was too prompt in her vindication.

Men who are rich and avaricious, lose themselves in a spring which might have cherished all around them.

I should prefer him to be rather of slow parts, than with a bad disposition.

As soon as Eugenius undertook the care of a parish, it immediately engrossed the whole of his attention.

The plan will at once contribute to general convenience, and add to the beauty and elegance of the town.

Together with the national debt, the greatest national advantages are also transmitted to succeeding generations.

Their intimacy had commenced in the happier period, perhaps, of their youth and obscurity.

His subject is precisely of that kind, which a daring imagination could alone have adopted.

This emperor conjured the senate, that the purity of his reign might not be stained or contaminated, by the blood even of a guilty senator.

It is a happy constitution of mind, to be able to view successive objects so steadily, as that the more may never prevent us from doing justice to the less important.

This activity drew great numbers of enterprising men over to Virginia, who came either in search of fortune, or of liberty, which was the only compensation for the want of it.

The erroneous judgment of parents, concerning the conduct of schoolmasters, has crushed the peace of many an ingenious man, who engaged in the care of youth; and paved the way to the ruin of hopeful boys.

SECT. II.

THE Greek doubtless is a language which is much superior in riches, harmony, and variety, to Latin.

Those three great genius's flourished in the same period.

He has made a judicious adaption of the examples to the rule.

This part of knowledge has been always growing, and will do so, till the subject be exhausted.

A boy of twelve years old may study these lessons.

The servant produced from his late master an undeniable character.

I am surprised that so great a philosopher as you are, should spend your time in the pursuit of such chimeras.

The ends of a divine and human legislator, are vastly different.

Scarce had the " Spirit of Laws" made its appearance, than it was attacked.

His donation was the more acceptable, that it was given without solicitation.

This subject is an unwelcome intruder, affording but an uneasy sensation, and brings with it always a mixture of concern and compassion.

He accordingly draws out his forces, and offers battle to Hiero, who immediately accepted it.

James laid late in bed yesterday, and this morning he lays still later.

The reason of this strange proceeding, will be accounted for when I make my defence.

I have observed him often, and his manner of proceeding is thus: he enjoins first silence; and then, &c.

Having not known, or not considered the subject, he made a very crude decision.

They all were deceived by his fair pretences, and they all of them lost their property.

It is above a year since the time that I left school.

He was guilty of such atrocious conduct, that he was deserted by his friends for good and all.

No other employment besides a bookseller suited his inclination.

Hereby I am instructed, and thereby I am honoured.

I pleaded my good intention; and after some time he assented thereto; whereby I entirely escaped all punishment.

This I am disposed to the rather, that it will serve to illustrate the principles advanced above.

From what I have said, you will perceive readily the subject I am to proceed upon.

These are points too trivial to take notice of. They are objects I am totally unacquainted with.

The nearer that men approach each other, the more numerous the points of contact in which they touch, and the greater their pleasures or pains.

Thus I have endeavoured to make the subject be better understood.

This is the most useful art of which men are possessed.

The French writers of sermons study neatness in laying down their heads.

There is not any beauty more in one of them than in another.

SECT. III.

STUDY to unite with firmness of principle gentleness of manners, and affable behaviour with untainted integrity.

In that work, we are every now and then interrupted with unnatural thoughts.

Bating one or two expressions, the composition is not subject to censure.

To answer his purpose effectually, he pitched upon a very moving story.

I am not able to discover whether these points are any how connected.

These are arguments which cannot be got over by all the cavils of infidelity.

This matter I had a great mind to reply to.

I hope that I may not be troubled in future, on this, or any the like occasions.

It is difficult to unite together copiousness and precision.

Let us consider of the proper means to effect our purpose.

We must pay attention to what goes before and immediately follows after.

The more that this track is pursued, the more that eloquence is studied, the more shall we be guarded against a false taste.

True believers of every class and denomination on earth, make up the church and people of God.

This is the sum and substance of that which has been said on the subject.

A perfect union of wit and judgment, is one of the rarest things in the world.

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes to its scarcity only its value.

Intemperance will make life short and sad, though it may fire the spirits for an hour.

From their errors of education, all their miseries have proceeded.

Their disinterestedness of conduct produced general admiration.

I viewed the habitation of my departed friend.— Venerable shade! I then gave thee a tear: accept now of one cordial drop that falls to thy memory.

To-day we are here; to-morrow we are gone.

This author is more remarkable for strength of sentiment, than harmonious language.

Many persons are more delighted with correct and elegant language, than with the importance of sentiment and accuracy of reasoning.

I feel myself grateful to my friend, for all the instances of his kindness, which he has often manifested to me.

It is not from this world that any source of comfort can arise, to cheer the gloom of the last hour.

SECT. IV.

It is dangerous for beauty that is mortal, or for terrestrial virtue, to be examined by a light that is too strong for it.

Beautiful women possess seldom any great accomplishments, because they study behaviour rather than virtue, for the most part.

It is to discover the temper of froward children, not that of men, far less that of Christians, to fret and repine at every disappointment of our wishes.

It is ordained and decreed by Providence, that nothing shall be obtained in our present state, that is truly valuable, except it be with difficulty and danger.

Pauses of ease and relaxation, labour necessarily requires; and the deliciousness of ease makes us commonly unwilling to return to labour.

Nothing which is not right can be great: nothing can be suitable to the dignity of the human mind which reason condemns.

We have warm hopes in youth, which are blasted soon by negligence and rashness; and great designs which are defeated by inexperience and ignorance of the world.

The haunts of dissipation, by night and day, open many a wide and inviting gate to the children of idleness and sloth.

True virtue (as all its parts are connected, piety

with morality, charity with justice, benevolence with temperance and fortitude,) must form one complete and entire system.

Dissimulation obscures parts and learning; degrades the lustre of every accomplishment; and plunges us into universal contempt.

Confident as you now are in your assertions, and positive as you are in your opinions, be assured the time approaches when things and men will appear in a different light to you.

In this age of dissipation and luxury in which we live, how many avenues are constantly open that carry us to the gates of folly!

Through extravagance and idleness, and vain inclination of emulating others in the splendid show of life, many run into charges exceeding their property.

Objects are separated from each other, by their qualities: they are distinguished by the distance of time or place.

Clarendon, being a man of extensive abilities, stored his mind with a variety of ideas; which circumstance contributed to the successful exertion of his vigorous capacity.

SECT. V.

THE most high degree of reverence and attention should be paid to youth; and nothing that is indecent or indelicate should be suffered to approach their eyes or their ears.

He who is blessed with a clear conscience, in the worst conjunctures of human life, enjoys an elevation of mind peculiar to virtue, as well as dignity and peace.

The hand of industry may change, in a few years, the face of a country; but to alter the sentiments and manners of a people, requires often as many generations.

When the human mind dwells attentively and long upon any subject, the passions are apt to grow enthusiastic, interested, and warm; and the understanding which they ought to obey, they often force into their service.

Some years after, being released from prison, by reason of his consummate knowledge of civil law, and of military affairs, he was exalted to the supreme power.

The discontented man, (as his spleen irritates and sours his temper, and leads him to discharge its venom on all with whom he stands connected,) is never found without a great share of malignity.

We cannot doubt but all the proceedings of Providence will appear as equitable, when fully understood and completely intelligible, as now they seem irregular.

All that great wealth gives more than a moderate fortune, generally is, more room for the freaks of caprice, and privilege for ignorance and vice; of flatteries a quicker succession, and a larger circle of voluptuousness.

The miscarriages of the great designs of princes are recorded in the histories of the world, but are of little use to the bulk of mankind who seem very little interested in records of miscarriages which cannot happen to them.

Were there any man who could say, in the course of his life, that he had never suffered himself to be transported by passion, or had ever given just ground of offence to any one, such a man might, when he received from others unreasonable treatment, have some plea for impatience.

Christianity will, at some future period, influence the conduct of nations as well as individuals. But this will be, though its greatest, probably its latest triumph: for this can be only brought about through the medium of private character; and therefore

will be not rapid in its progress, and visible at every step; but gradual, and visible when considerable effects only have been produced.

The British constitution stands, like an ancient oak in the wood, among the nations of the earth; which, after having overcome many a blast, overtops the other trees of the forest, and commands respect and veneration.

SECT. VI.

WHAT an anchor is to a vessel amidst a boisterous ocean, on a coast unknown, and in a dark night, that is the hope of future happiness to the soul, when beset by the confusions of the world: for in danger, it affords one fixed point of rest; amidst general fluctuation, it gives security.

Our pride and self conceit, (by nourishing a weak and childish sensibility to every fancied point of our own honour and interest, while they shut up all regard to the honour or interest of our brethren,) render us quarrelsome and contentious.

If there be any first principle of wisdom, it undoubtedly is this: the distresses that are removable, endeavour to remove; bear, with as little disquiet as you can, the distresses which cannot be removed: comforts are to be found in every situation and condition of life; having found them, enjoy them.

Instead of aspiring farther than your proper level, bring your mind down to your state; lest you spend your life in a train of fruitless pursuits, by aiming too high, and at last bring yourself to an entire state of insignificance and contempt.

Often have we seen, that what we considered as a sore disappointment at the time, has proved to be a merciful providence in the issue; and that it would have been so far from making us happy, if what we once eagerly wished for had been obtained, that it would have produced our ruin.

Can the stream continue to advance, when it is deprived of the fountain? Can the branch improve, when taken from the stock which gave it nourishment? Dependent spirits can no more be happy, when parted from all union with the Father of spirits, and the fountain of happiness.

Prosperity is redoubled to a good man, by means of the generous use which he makes of it; and it is reflected back upon him by every one whom he makes happy: for, in the esteem and good-will of all who know him, in the gratitude of dependents, in the attachment of friends, and the intercourse of domestic affection, he sees blessings multiplied round him, on every side.

Whoever would pass, with honour and decency, the latter part of life, must consider when he is young, that one day he shall be old; and remember that when he is old, he has once been young: he must lay up knowledge in youth for his support, when his powers of acting shall forsake him; and forbear to animadvert in age, with rigour, on faults which experience can alone correct.

Let us consider that youth is of no long duration; and that when the enchantments of fancy in maturer age shall cease, and phantoms no more dance about us, we shall have no comforts but wise men's esteem, the approbation of our hearts, and the means of doing good: and let us live as men that are to grow old some time, and to whom of all evils it will be the most dreadful, to count their years past only by follies, and to be reminded of their former luxuriance of health, by the maladies only which riot has produced.



APPENDIX :

CONTAINING EXAMPLES, TO ASSIST THE STUDENT
IN TRANSPOSING THE PARTS OF SENTENCES, AND
IN VARYING THE FORM OF EXPRESSING A SENTI-
MENT.

CHAPTER I.

On transposing the Members of a Sentence.

THE practice of transposing the members of sentences, is an exercise so useful to young persons, that it requires a more particular explanation, than could have been properly given in the preceding work. A few of the various modes in which the parts of a sentence may be arranged, have, therefore, been collected ; and they are, with other matter, produced in the form of an Appendix to the general Exercises. By examining them attentively, the student will perceive, in some degree, the nature and effect of transposition ; and, by being frequently exercised in showing its variety in other sentences, he will obtain a facility in the operation ; and a dexterity in discovering and applying, on all occasions, the clearest and most forcible arrangement. By this practice, he will also be able more readily to penetrate the meaning of such sentences, as are rendered obscure and perplexing to most readers, by the irregular disposition of their parts.

The first and last forms of each class of examples, are to be considered as the least exceptionable.

The Roman state evidently declined, in proportion to the increase of luxury.

The Roman state, in proportion to the increase of luxury, evidently declined.

In proportion to the increase of luxury, the Roman state evidently declined.

I am willing to remit all that is past, provided it may be done with safety.

I am willing, provided it may be done with safety, to remit all that is past.

Provided it may be done with safety, I am willing to remit all that is past.

That greatness of mind which shows itself in dangers and labours, if it wants justice, is blamable.

If that greatness of mind, which shows itself in dangers and labours, is void of justice, it is blamable.

That greatness of mind is blamable, which shows itself in dangers and labours, if it wants justice.

If that greatness of mind is void of justice, which shows itself in dangers and labours, it is blamable.

That greatness of mind is blamable, if it is void of justice, which shows itself in dangers and labours.

If it wants justice, that greatness of mind, which shows itself in dangers and labours, is blamable.

He who made light to spring from primeval darkness, will make order, at last, to arise from the seeming confusion of the world.

From the seeming confusion of the world, He who made light to spring from primeval darkness, will make order, at last, to arise.

He who made light to spring from primeval darkness, will, from the seeming confusion of the world, make order, at last, to arise.

He who made light to spring from primeval darkness, will, at last, from the seeming confusion of the world, make order to arise.

He will make order, at last, to arise from the seeming confusion of the world. He made light to spring from primeval darkness.

From the seeming confusion of the world, He will make order, at last, to arise, who made light to spring from primeval darkness.

He who made light to spring from primeval darkness, will, at last, make order to arise, from the seeming confusion of the world.

Whoever considers the uncertainty of human affairs, and how frequently the greatest hopes are frustrated ; will see just reason to be always on his guard, and not to place too much dependence on things so precarious.

He will see just reason to be always on his guard, and not to place too much dependence on the precarious things of time ; who considers the uncertainty of human affairs, and how often the greatest hopes are frustrated.

Let us not conclude, while dangers are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us, that we are secure ; unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent them.

Unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent dangers, let us not conclude, while they are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us, that we are secure.

Unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent dangers, let us not conclude that we are secure, while they are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us.

Let us not conclude that we are secure, while dangers are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us, unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent them.

While dangers are at a distance, and do not immediately approach us, let us not conclude, that we are secure, unless we use the necessary precautions to prevent them.

Those things which appear great to one who knows nothing greater, will sink into a diminutive

size, when he becomes acquainted with objects of a higher nature.

When one becomes acquainted with objects of a higher nature, those things which appeared great to him whilst he knew nothing greater, will sink into a diminutive size.

To one who knows nothing greater, those things which then appear great, will sink into a diminutive size, when he becomes acquainted with objects of a higher nature.



CHAP. II.

On variety of expression.

BESIDES the practice of transposing the parts of sentences, the Compiler recommends to tutors, frequently to exercise their pupils, in exhibiting some of the various modes, in which the same sentiment may be properly expressed. This practice will extend their knowledge of the language, afford a variety of expression, and habituate them to deliver their sentiments with clearness, ease, and propriety. It will likewise enable those who may be engaged in studying other languages, not only to construe them, with more facility, into English; but also to observe and apply more readily, many of the turns and phrases, which are best adapted to the genius of those languages. A few examples of this kind of exercise, will be sufficient to explain the nature of it, and to show its utility.

The brother deserved censure more than his sister.

The sister was less reprehensible than her brother.

The sister did not deserve reprehension, so much as her brother.

Reproof was more due to the brother, than to the sister.

I will attend the conference, if I can do it conveniently.

I intend to be at the conference, unless it should be inconvenient.

If I can do it with convenience, I purpose to be present at the conference.

If it can be done without inconvenience, I shall not fail to attend the conference.

I shall not absent myself from the conference, unless circumstances render it necessary.

He who lives always in the bustle of the world, lives in a perpetual warfare.

To live continually in the bustle of the world, is to live in perpetual warfare.

By living constantly in the bustle of the world, our life becomes a scene of contention.

It is a continual warfare, to live perpetually in the bustle of the world.

The hurry of the world, to him who always lives in it, is a perpetual conflict.

They who are constantly engaged in the tumults of the world, are strangers to the blessings of peace.

The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and affability.

Gentleness and affability are the genuine effects of true religion.

True religion teaches us to be gentle and affable.

Genuine religion will never produce an austere temper, or a rough demeanour.

Harshness of manners and want of condescension, are opposite to the spirit of true religion.

Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure.

Industry produces both improvement and pleasure.

Improvement and pleasure are the products of industry.

The common attendants on idleness are ignorance and misery.

Valerius passed several laws, abridging the power of the senate, and extending that of the people.

Several laws were passed by Valerius, which abridged the power of the senate, and extended that of the people.

The power of the Senate was abridged, and that of the people extended, by several laws passed during the consulship of Valerius.

The advantages of this world, even when innocently gained, are uncertain blessings.

If the advantages of this world were innocently gained, they are still uncertain blessings.

We may indeed innocently gain the advantages of this world; but even then they are uncertain blessings.

Uncertainty attends all the advantages of this world, not excepting those which are innocently acquired.

The blessings which we derive from the advantages of this world, are not secure, even when they are innocently gained.

When you behold wicked men multiplying in number, and increasing in power, imagine not that Providence particularly favours them.

When wicked men are observed to multiply in number, and increase in power, we are not to suppose that they are particularly favoured by Providence.

From the increase and prosperity of the wicked, we must not infer that they are the favourites of Providence.

Charity consists not in speculative ideas of general benevolence, floating in the head, and leaving the heart, as speculations too often do, untouched and cold.

Speculative ideas of general benevolence, do not form the virtue of charity, for these often float in the head, and leave the heart untouched and cold.

Speculations which leave the heart unaffected and cold, though they may consist of general benevolence floating in the head, do not form the great virtue of charity.

Universal benevolence to mankind, when it rests in the abstract, does not constitute the noble virtue of charity. It is then a loose indeterminate idea, rather than a principle of real effect: and floats as a useless speculation in the head, instead of affecting the temper and the heart.

A wolf let into the sheepfold, will devour the sheep.

If we let a wolf into the fold, the sheep will be devoured.

The wolf will devour the sheep, if the sheepfold be left open.

A wolf being let into the sheepfold, the sheep will be devoured.

If the fold be not left carefully shut, the wolf will devour the sheep.

no defence of the sheep from the wolf, kept out of the fold.

will be made amongst the sheep, if the wolf cannot get into the fold.

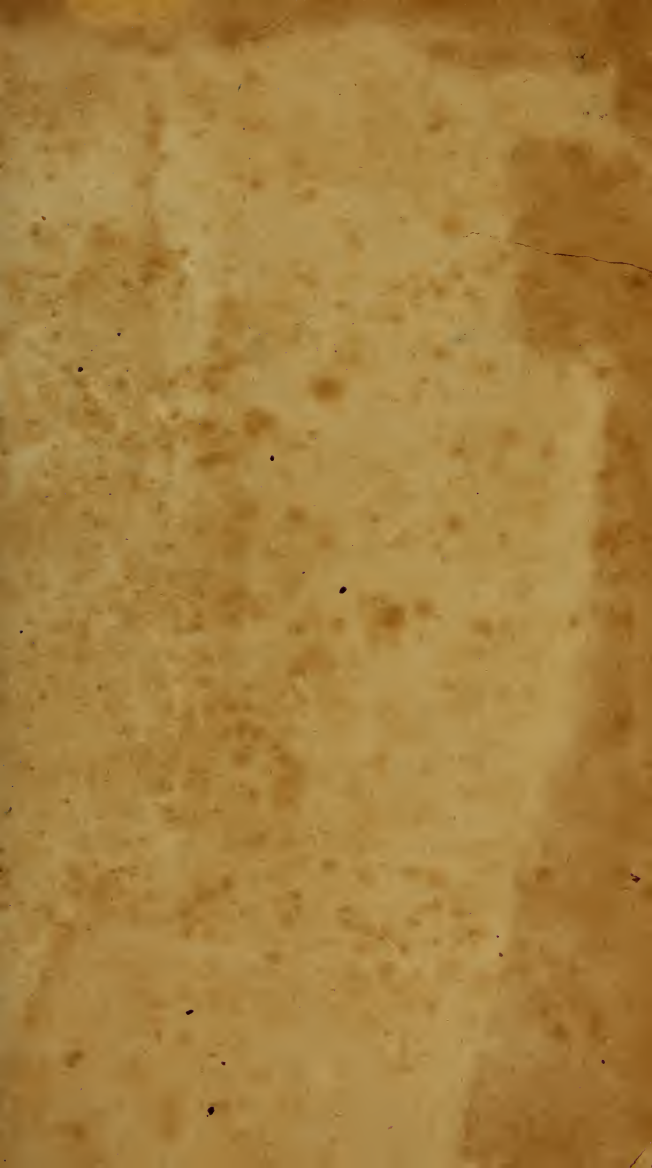
The preceding examples show that the form of expressing a sentiment may be properly varied, by turning the active voice of verbs into the passive,

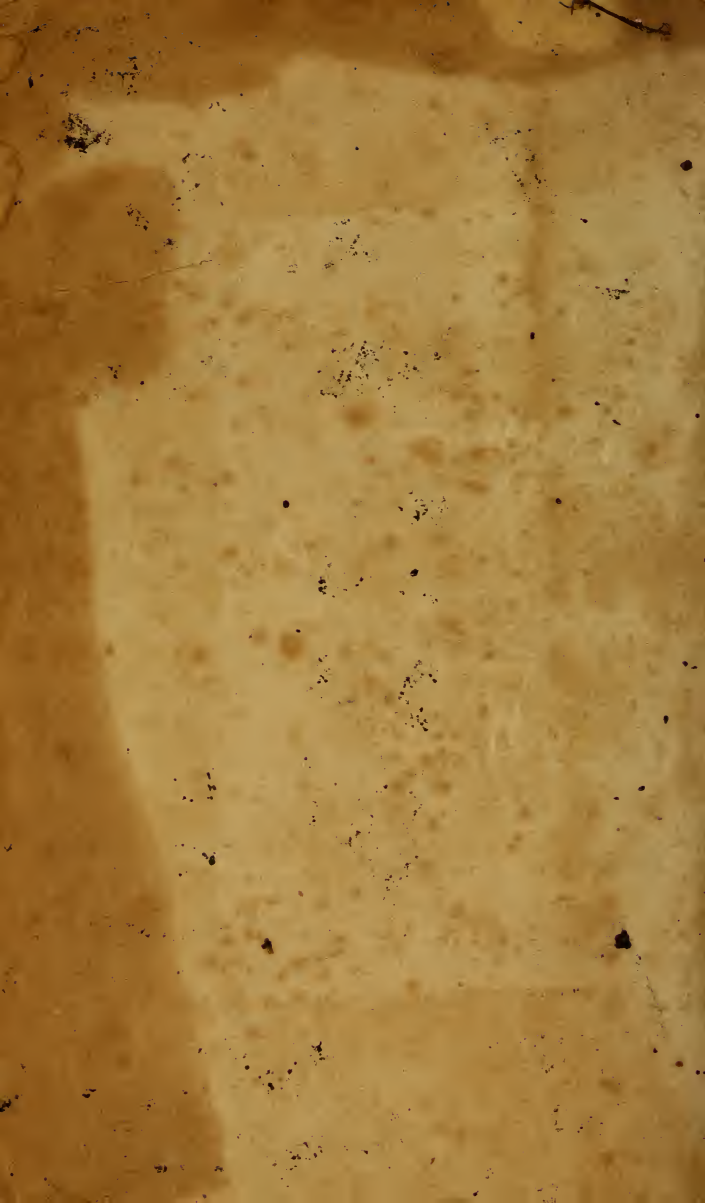
and the nominative case of nouns into the objective ; by altering the connexion of short sentences, by different adverbs and conjunctions, and by the use of prepositions ; by applying adjectives and adverbs instead of substantives, and *vicé versa* ; by using the case absolute in place of the nominative and verb, and the participle instead of the verb ; by reversing the correspondent parts of the sentence ; and by the negation of the contrary, instead of the assertion of the thing first proposed. By these and other modes of expression, a great variety of forms of speech, exactly or nearly of the same import, may be produced ; and the young student furnished with a considerable store for his selection and use.

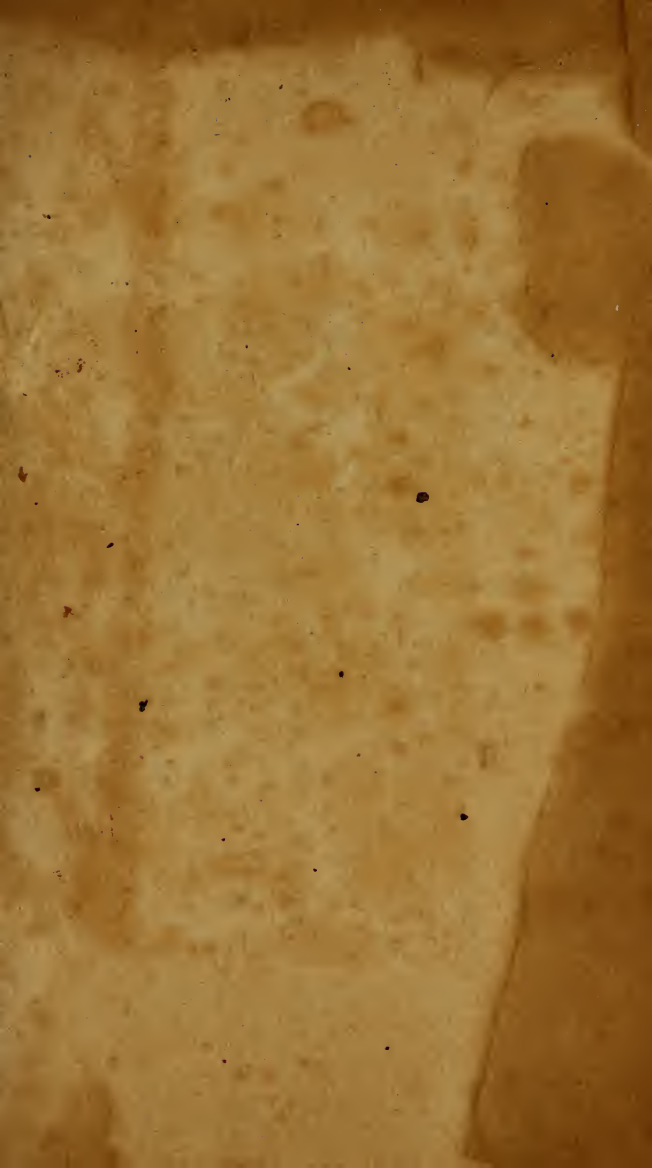
When the business of transposing the parts of sentences, and of varying the forms of expression, becomes familiar to the student, it may be employed in reducing the particulars of a few pages, to general heads ; and in expanding sentiments generally expressed, into their correspondent particulars ; and by making these operations more or less general, and more or less particular, a considerable variety will be introduced into this part of the Exercises.

An employment, of the kind here proposed, will not only make the learner skilful in the meaning and application of terms, and in the nature of a concise and of a copious style ; but it will also teach him to think with order and attention ; to contract or expand his views at pleasure ; and to digest the sentiments of other persons, or his own, in the manner best adapted to assist his memory.

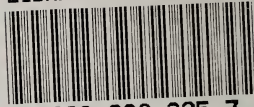
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